Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,944 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY APRIL 29, 1896.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SENTENCED FOR TREASON

Transvaal's Punishment of the Reform Leaders Who Failed.

FIVE MEN ARE CONDEMNED TO DEATH

Others, Including Four Americans, Must Pay a Fine, Be Imprisoned, and Then Be Banished.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND'S PROMINENT PART

Chamberlain Telegraphs a Diplomatic Threat Lest the Verdict Be Not Tempered by Executive Clemency.

PRETORIA, April 28.—The trial of John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, Col. Francis Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of the Cape Colony; Lionel Phillips, George Farrar, Charles Leonard, and others, who were arrested at Johannesburg upon charges of treason in being active members of the Johannesburg Reform Union, which was held to have instigated Dr. Jamieson's raid, endeu to-

John Hays Hammond,
Condemned to Death for Treason in the Transvaal.

day in the sentencing of five of the leaders of the so-called reform movement to death.

Phillips, Leonard, Rhodes, and Farrar pleaded guilty of high treason on Friday last, and Hammond, who was ill and not in court on that day, made a similar plea yesterday. This course, it was thought, would have the effect of mitigating the severity of their sentence, but it turns out that it did not.

Among the other members of the Reform Committee who were sentenced to-day are four Americans—Capt. Meln, chief engineer of the Robinson Gold Mining Company; Victor B. Clement, assistant consulting engineer of the Consolidated Gold Fields Mining Company; J. S. Curtis, a wealthy mining engineer, who is well known in New-York, and a Mr. Lawley. They were each sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000, to undergo two years' imprisonment, and then to be banished from the Transvaal for three years.

LONDON, April 28.—In the House of Commons to-day, Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said:

"I have received a private telegram, of the accuracy of which I have no doubt, saying that five of the leaders of the so-called National Reform Committee at Johannesburg had been condemned to death. I thereupon telegraphed to Sir Hercules Robinson, at Cape Town, instructions to communicate the following to President Krüger:

"'The Government has just learned that the sentence of death has been imposed upon the chief leaders of the Reform Committee. The Government has no doubt your Honor will commute the sentences. Indeed, the Government has assured Parliament that this is your Honor's intention.'"

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Secretary Olney to-day received a cable dispatch from Mr. C. H. Knight, United States Vice Consul at Cape Town, South Africa, announcing the sentence of John Hays Hammond. It said that Hammond and five others had been condemned to death, but that it was "understood that the sentences would be commuted."

The subject formed a topic for discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day. It is asserted here that the State Department has official information to the effect that Hammond and the other leaders in the reform movement pleaded guilty under an agreement that they would not be punished severely.

It is likely that the leaders will get off with heavy fines and perhaps small sentences of imprisonment. Hammond is possessed of considerable property in the South African Republic, and there has been a disposition on the part of the Boers to confiscate it. So far the attempt has been frustrated and sufficiently strong representations from this Government may prevent its accomplishment.

JOHANNESBURG, April 28.—The most intense excitement was caused here when it became known that the leaders of the Reform Committee had been sentenced to death, and extremely severe sentences pronounced against the other members of the committee. A public meeting has been summoned, to give expression to the popular disapproval of the action of the court.

John Hays Hammond is a native of California, and is thirty-nine years of age. He was graduated from Yale, and later took a course of study in mining engineering at Freiburg, Germany. He first made himself conspicuous by his work in the service of the United States Government, and, through his connection with the Sonora mines, in Mexico, he became known in Europe.

Mr. Hammond went to Africa in 1893, in the employ of another company, but his work had attracted the attention of Cecil Rhodes, to whom he had a letter of introduction, and Mr. Rhodes soon got him to transfer his services to the British South Africa Company, in the capacity of mining expert, for which he received a salary of $60,000 a year.

The great service which Mr. Hammond has performed for the British South Africa Company has been to examine the mineral resources of Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and report to the company. His report was so satisfactory that he was publicly complimented by Dr. Jameson, Cecil Rhodes, and the Duke of Fife, Vice President of the British South Africa Company.

Mr. Hammond's headquarters were at Johannesburg, and it is said that he was the most popular Uitlander in the Transvaal. His intimacy with Cecil Rhodes made the Boers hate him after the Jameson raid. He was a member of the Johannesburg Reform Union, which sought to obtain redress from the Government, but to most minds there is no evidence that he ever influenced or gave serious countenance to a resort to arms against the authorities.

He was arrested with other members of the Reform Union last Winter on charges of high treason, and taken to Pretoria for trial. He and his fellow-prisoners were afterward released on bail of $50,000 each pending their trial, but were kept constantly under police surveillance.

LONDON EXPECTING CLEMENCY.

General Impression that the Death Penalty Will Be Commuted.

LONDON, April 28.—Though the news of the death sentence passed on the five leaders of the Johannesburg movement was a surprise and shock to those here who have watched the case, politicians inside and outside of Parliament admit that the sentence is the natural complement of the plea of guilty. Nobody here believes that the sentence will be executed.

It is thought that under the law under which the accused were tried there was no course open to the Court but to impose the death penalty. It is believed now that the arrangement between the prisoners and the Transvaal authorities provided for the passing of the death sentence, while at the same time the five men knew that the President would exercise the power with which he is invested and later commute the sentences.

What the general feeling among the Boers is toward the prisoners is a matter of doubt. Before the trouble at Johannesburg they were very popular, but there was a significant incident in connection with their arrest that is not generally known. Shortly after they were lodged in the jail at Pretoria, a number of Boers took to that city a beam, on which some years previously the British had hanged several Boers for treason.

When the attention of the Government was called to this fact, a prompt disclaimer of any implied threat to hang the prisoners was made, and it was asserted that the beam had been taken to Pretoria to be used for building purposes.

Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., and Sir Donald Currie, M. P., the well-known owner of steamships plying to South Africa, both of whom are personally acquainted with President Krüger; Henry Labouchère, M. P., and Henry M. Stanley, M. P., the African explorer, expressed the opinion that President Krüger would exercise clemency and abrogate the sentence of death.

Ex-Prime Minister Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Rosedale to-night, made an attack on Mr. Chamberlain for his treatment of the Transvaal difficulty. A greater diplomatic comedy of errors, he said, had never been performed. He hoped that the Secretary of State for the Colonies would now exercise patience and discretion and curb his tongue. Then the negotiations might be satisfactorily concluded.

A report is circulated and generally credited in the lobby of the House of Commons that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain advised the surrender of Col. Rhodes and his comrades to the legal authorities at Pretoria, and also advised them to enter a plea of guilty upon the assurance that the Pretoria authorities would treat them with leniency.

The Opposition are framing a series of questions to be propounded to the Government with the object of forcing them to make revelations showing precisely what part the English Government has played in the affair.

The Globe, in an article on the condemnation of Rhodes, Hammond, and the others to death, says: "The news absorbs the entire interest of the House of Commons. The consensus of opinion is that the condemned men are in no real danger, but the feeling is unanimous that in the event of the contrary there must be instant war. It would be impossible for even the present Government to hold office for a day if any other course were taken."

W. J. Galloway asked, in the House of Commons, whether the law governing such cases did not provide simply for the confiscation of the property of the persons found guilty, and not for the imposition of death sentences upon them.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he could not answer that question, as he was doubtful whether the condemned men had been tried under the statute law of the Transvaal or the Roman and Dutch law.

JAMESON'S TRIAL CONTINUED.

Dashiell Rider Rowlands Tells of His Meeting with the Raiders.

LONDON, April 28.—The trial of Dr. Jameson and his fellow-raiders was resumed in the Bow Street Police Court this morning. The street in the vicinity of the court was much quieter than upon the occasions of previous hearings of the case, and the courtroom was not nearly so crowded as formerly, though there were many distinguished persons present. Among those in attendance were Ladies Chesterfield and Foley and Mrs. Bayard, wife of the United States Ambassador.

The Court decided that after to-day's sitting the case would be adjourned until June 11, when important evidence from Africa would be ready.

Sir Edward Clarke argued a motion that the charges against the minor defendants be dismissed, but the Court refused to grant the motion.

Dispatch Rider Rowlands was called to the witness stand and testified that he had ridden on a bicycle from Johannesburg to Krügersdorp, and from there advanced to meet Jameson and his party. He met Jameson on New Year's evening and gave him a number of dispatches, one signed by Col. Rhodes and another by Farrar. These dispatches warned Jameson that there would probably be an ambuscade prepared for him by the Boers.

Rowlands told Jameson that there had not been any fighting in Johannesburg, and added that he hoped to see him in town that evening. Jameson and his officers expressed surprise that there had been no fighting in Johannesburg and asked what the people were doing. The witness answered that arms were being distributed and the shops were being barricaded.

In answer to a question by Sir Edward Clarke, counsel for the defense, Rowlands said that the Reform Union was not a revolutionary movement. Arms had been served out, he said because there had been rumors of a revolution, and also rumors that the Boers were about to attack Johannesburg. Witness said that he believed that the dispatches he carried to Jameson expressed surprise at his coming through, and offered to send 2,000 men to meet him. The court then adjourned.

A representative of The United Press tried to-day to obtain an interview with Dr. Jameson, the leader of the ill-fated raid into the Transvaal on the subject of the sentences imposed by the High Court at Pretoria upon the members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee. Dr. Jameson declined to discuss the matter beyond saying that he was astounded by the severity of the sentences, which rendered the position very serious.

INFORMATION IN WASHINGTON.

Confidence that John Hays Hammond's Sentence Will Be Commuted.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—C. H. Knight, United States Vice Consul at Cape Town, South America, has cabled Secretary Olney that the sentence of John Hays Hammond, the American engineer condemned to death for participation in the Jamieson raid, is understood to have been commuted.

Senator Stewart prepared and circulated in both houses of Congress to-day a petition addressed to President Krüger of the Transvaal Republic asking him to pardon John Hays Hammond. The fact that such petition had been signed and would be forwarded was cabled the Transvaal Government. The petition, which was signed generally, is as follows:

"The undersigned, members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States of America, respectfully represent that John Hays Hammond is a citizen of the United States, a man of high character, and connected with the best families in this country, and an engineer of ability.

"We regret exceedingly his unfortunate connection with the troubles in your country, for which all our people entertain feelings of kindness and respect. In view of the irreproachable character of Mr. Hammond in his own country and the high standing of his friends and relatives, we earnestly ask for him your most kindly consideration.

"If your Excellency would extend to him a pardon for his offenses against your Gov-

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SULLIVAN HELPS PLATT

LEXOW RESOLUTION IS SQUEEZED THROUGH THE SENATE.

Republicans Oppose the Proposition to Put the Work of Framing a Greater New-York Charter in the Hands of the Machine, and the Scheme Is Saved by a Democrat—The Assembly May Reject the Plan Altogether.

ALBANY, April 28.—Senator Timothy "Dry Dollar" Sullivan pulled Thomas C. Platt's chestnuts out of the fire in the Senate to-day. Through a combination between the ultra-Platt men and Sullivan, Platt was just able to squeeze through the resolution reviving the Lexow sub-committee of the Senate and Assembly so that it may act as a whip over the head of the Greater New-York Commission during the Summer and Fall.

So stout was the resistance made to this bit of jobbery by several of the Republican Senators and all of the Democrats except Sullivan, that when it came to a final vote on the resolution, the Platt Republicans found it was impossible for them to pass it without the vote of Sullivan. And they got it. The vote was 26 to 20. The 26 votes were all necessary.

Even this joint victory of Platt and "Dry Dollar" was not won until after the Senate had clipped the wings of the sub-committee that is to harass and annoy the Greater New-York Commission by limiting its expenditures to $10,000. This bit of economy was vigorously protested against by Senators Lexow and Ellsworth, the two most conspicuous of the Platt leaders. The proposition to limit the expenditures to $10,000 was made in the form of an amendment offered by Senator Mullin, and was adopted by a vote of 27 to 13.

The Republicans had several reasons for opposing this latest mandate of Platt and his political Sunday school class, but one of the chief ones was the growing opposition to the conspicuous prominence in legislative matters of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, who are understood to be laying pipe to secure for themselves the appointment as counsel to the Greater New-York Commission when it shall be appointed. Even some of the men who have been meekly wearing the Platt manacles are getting tired of catering to the Platt family interests, and they are gradually awakening to a vague impression that perhaps their constituents sent them to the Senate for some other purpose than that of serving Platt.

There is a story that Edward Lauterbach would not be disappointed if he should have the naming of the counsel to the Greater New-York Commission himself, and that he is chafing under the prominence given to Tracy, Boardman & Platt. It is suggested that one reason for reviving the Lexow sub-committee is to give Mr. Lauterbach a chance to be counsel to that committee himself or to name some one for the place.

The main reason for the revival of the committee, however, is found in the failure of the Platt crowd to make an opening at this session through which the supplemental bills could be put. The Platt lawyers have these bills prepared. The Lexow sub-committee will use the material in them so far as possible in its work.

It is a long time since Platt has had so narrow a squeeze in the Senate as he had in this matter to-day. It was practically defeat. His troubles are not yet over, for the resolution, being a concurrent one, must go to the Assembly to-morrow, and it is very problematical whether that body can be induced to pass it. Chairman Charles W. Hackett and "Lou." Payn were here all day laboring in behalf of the resolution. The screws were put on here and there, yet it would have failed but for the Platt-Sullivan combination.

The debate on the resolution was entertaining and sometimes very lively. Senator Pavey (Rep.) opposed the resolution in a speech which was an attack on Platt methods. He declared that the sub-committee would drag the Greater New-York down "into the mire of Republican Party politics," and prophesied defeat for the Republican Party in the State if such methods were allowed to prevail.

When Senator Lexow called up his resolution, he said Andrew H. Green favored it. The commission could not subpoena and examine witnesses, but the sub-committee could force attendance and evidence, and would assist in a correct solution of the governmental problem of the greater city.

Senator Cantor said the power to report to the Greater New-York bills should be left with the commission to be appointed by the Governor. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator Mullin offered an amendment limiting the expenditures of the committee to $10,000. He said the people were getting tired of paying thirty-thousand-dollar items and twenty-five-thousand-dollar items for fees to lawyers on legislative investigations.

Senator McCarren said it seemed to him that the Greater New-York sub-committee wished to perpetuate itself so as to be able to interfere with the work of the Greater New-York Commission.

Senator Mullin's amendment was adopted—27 to 13.

Senator Cantor said he wished to advise the friends of Greater New-York that the resolution was a dangerous one. He said: "The sub-committee is devised to be a steering committee. The plan is the narrowest and most bigoted of party politics."

Senator Pavey said that the Republican State organization had by bribes, promises, and threats passed the Greater New-York bill. "Now the Governor is to get a slap in the face by the adoption of this resolution. The Governor's commission will be a competent one. The sub-committee will be of the machine and for the machine."

Senator Cantor's motion to refer the resolution was lost—18 to 23.

Senator Cantor said the resolution would have a bad effect on the commission to be appointed by the Governor. He doubted whether the Governor could get high-minded men to act subservient to the sub-committee. "Defeated by public sentiment, this is but an evasion of declarations made by the Republican leader on the floor. The real object is the bringing forward of legislation in the interest of the Republican plans. I charge the Senator from the Twenty-third (Lexow) with breaking away from his pledges that a charter must be presented to the Legislature before other legislation is attempted."

Senator McNulty said: "The Senator from the Fifteenth (Pavey) said that bribery was used to pass the Greater New-York bill through the Assembly. Parliamentary usage will not allow me to say that he lies, if he refers to me, but I mean that. I tried to get the bill through the Assembly, and argued hard to get Democratic votes. The introduction of this resolution is a betrayal of those who voted for the Greater New-York bill, and we are against it."

"Who betrayed you?" asked Senator McCarren, who is against consolidation.

"You tried to, but you could not," said McNulty, who favors consolidation.

Senator Stranahan said the arguments of the opposition relative to the influence of "No. 49 Broadway" and the "machine" were cheap and flimsy talk, and not worthy of Senators.

Senator Foley said this resolution was a joker, which the Republicans had up their sleeve when Greater New-York passed the Assembly. "You did not dare to show your hand then," he added.

Senator McCarren said the only reason the Republican majority refrained from introducing supplementary legislation was because Gov. Morton would not approve of it.

"I have said for six weeks that there would be no supplemental legislation," said Senator Lexow.

"Yes; after you got the tip," responded Senator McCarren.

Senator White said he believed the Greater New-York Commission had full power to subpoena and examine witnesses. "Until it is shown that the commission has not the power to act fully, I am against this resolution," said he.

Senator Ford said he was personally against the resolution. He believed it would complicate the work of the commission, and was bad politics.

Senator Lexow asked for a roll call, and forty-five Senators were found to be present. Senator Lexow asked for an open call of the Senate, and this was agreed to. Forty-six Senators were found present, and proceedings under the call were suspended. The resolution was then put on final passage and a roll call ordered. The resolution was adopted—26 to 20—as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Brackett, Brown, Burns, Chahoon, Coggeshall, Daley, C. Davis, Ellsworth, Harrison, Higbie, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Lamy, Lexow, Malby, Nussbaum, Page, Parsons, Sheppard, Stewart, Stranahan, Sullivan, (Dem.,) Wieman, and Wilcox—26.

Nays—Messrs. Ahearn, Brush, (Rep.,) Cantor, G. A. Davis, (Rep.,) Featherson, Foley, Ford, (Rep.,) Gallagher, Grady, Guy, Higgins, (Rep.,) Koehler, Martin, McCarren, McNulty, Munzinger, Pavey, (Rep.,) Tibbits, (Rep.,) White, (Rep.,) and Wray, (Rep.)—20.

Senators Ballantine of Delaware, Coffey of Kings, Mullin of Jefferson, and Seibert of Erie, were either absent or did not vote.

Senator Nussbaum's resolution that the Sergeant at Arms attend the sessions of the Investigating Committees during the Summer was adopted.

HOLMES WANTS OTHERS HANGED.

Why the Murder Fiend's Counsel Will Ask for a Reprieve.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Lawyer Bullock of Indianapolis, who is in this city, in the interest of H. H. Holmes, the convicted murderer of Benjamin F. Pietzel, who is sentenced to be hanged May 7, to-day admitted that a reprieve would be applied for.

One of the principal reasons, the attorney said, for asking for a reprieve, is that Holmes has become tired of standing alone in punishment for his crimes, and that if the Governor could be induced to grant him a brief respite he would divulge the names of several men who aided him in the murders he committed. Mr. Bullock refused to mention the name of any one who is equally guilty with Holmes, and he intimated that the end of the Hatch story was about to be reached.

"You can rest assured," he continued, "that there is a strong card yet to be played, and, even if the Governor should refuse to intercede, there are other openings through which Holmes can be saved from the gallows until he has explained fully his connection with several of the crimes to which he has confessed."

It was announced this afternoon that Mrs. Pietzel had given up all hopes of receiving any of the insurance money which Holmes secured through her husband's death, and that she would leave to-night for her home at Galva, Ill.

Coroner Castor seems to be in the dark as to why he was called to Philadelphia by Holmes's lawyer. He has with him the testimony of the inquest in the case of young Howard Pietzel, whom Holmes is alleged to have killed, but he cannot imagine to what use it will be put.

POWELL'S MURDERER CONVICTED.

Wayne, Mayhew's Accomplice, Pleads Guilty of Manslaughter.

Arthur Mayhew, the Hempstead negro who was indicted and tried on a charge of having killed Stephen Powell of Hempstead March 7, was yesterday convicted, in Long Island City, of murder in the first degree. Justice Keogh presided at the trial. The jury was out but two hours, and was unanimous in its finding.

Many of those who filled the courtroom during the days of the trial were from Long Island towns, and had been friends of Mr. Powell for years.

The prosecution examined many witnesses, and by them constructed a complete chain of circumstantial evidence, and also placed John Wayne, who said that he was with Mayhew and aided him in murdering Mr. Powell, on the stand, and had him relate the entire history of the deed.

Mayhew, his wife, mother, and some other witnesses for him, testified to facts which, if true, constituted an alibi, but the jury placed no confidence in the evidence for the defense and a conviction followed.

After the jury had brought in its verdict District Attorney Noble announced that Wayne was ready to plead guilty to the charge of manslaughter in the first degree. Both Mayhew and Wayne will be sentenced May 8. Gray, the soldier who killed a man at Willets Point, will also be sentenced then.

MISTAKEN FOR HORSERADISH.

Three Persons Made Violently Ill by Eating a Mysterious Plant.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., April 28.—Thomas Sweeney and William Flynn and wife have been guests at Kruse's Hotel during the past few weeks. Yesterday morning, while out walking in the garden, they saw what they thought was a fine bed of horseradish. They plucked some, and Mrs. Flynn showed Landlady Kruse a new method of preparing the strong dish. Mrs. Kruse did not care for horseradish, but the three guests relished it.

About midnight the supposed horseradish began to work, and an hour later the trio were in convulsions. Dr. Brown was hastily called, and he did all he could to relieve the sufferers. Flynn's heart stopped beating, but brandy was forced down his throat, and he was restored to consciousness. The doctor worked over his patients all night and to-day. Mrs. Flynn is better, but the two men are still in a precarious condition.

Nobody knows the nature of the poisonous plant that caused the trouble.

COUNTRY BARBERS MUST CLOSE.

Their City Brethren May Do Business Till Noon Sundays.

ALBANY, April 28.—The McGraw bill allowing barbers to work on Sundays up to noon in cities of the first class, but prohibiting barbers from plying their trade on Sundays in other places in the State, was a special order in the Assembly this afternoon.

Mr. McNaughton offered an amendment providing that barbers in Niagara Falls and Saratoga may also work on Sundays up to 12 o'clock. It was lost by a vote of 90 nays to 22 yeas. The bill was then passed—79 yeas, 44 nays.

As the measure passed, no barbers can ply their trade on Sundays except those in New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. Barbers in those cities may work on Sundays up to 12 o'clock noon.

A Correction by Miss Vanderpoel.

The committee of women who are supporting Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel as a candidate for the office of Regent of the New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has issued a statement, saying: "In regard to the Regent having repeatedly 'urged Miss Vanderpoel not to be a candidate against her,' as mentioned in our statement published Monday, our candidate, Miss Vanderpoel, wishes to say that this is a mistake. The Regent has asked her to retain her present position of First Vice Regent. We are very glad to make this correction, and to add that since our statement notices have been received calling a Safety Committee meeting." The Daughters will hold their annual election to-morrow. Mrs. Donald McLean is a candidate for re-election as Regent.

"Dave" Martin a McKinley Man.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—David Martin, delegate to the National Convention from the Fifth Congressional District, in this city, announces that he has decided to vote for McKinley on the first ballot and on every other ballot as long as he shall be a candidate.

The Mississippi Democrats.

JACKSON, Miss., April 28.—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which will meet here to-morrow noon, have begun to arrive. Free silver will predominate, and none but silver men will go as delegates to the Chicago Convention. There will be no contest, except, perhaps, for delegate at large.

SHREWD POLITICAL TRICK

REPUBLICAN SCHEME TO SPLIT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Tariff Barons Furnishing Money with Which to Make a Silver Propaganda—They Reason, Report Has It, that if the Chicago Convention Shall Declare for Free Coinage Its Nominees Surely Will Be Defeated at the Polls.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—From 50 to 150 is the majority for the silver men in the Chicago Convention that the silver Democrats now are looking for. As has been stated in these dispatches, the men who are putting out these figures believe in the efficacy of sanguine reports to affect the color of delegations to be elected. If the sound-money men had manifested half the concern or confidence that has been exhibited by the silver men, they would have as much advantage over the silver fanatics as the McKinley men in the Republican Party evidently enjoy in comparison with the anti-McKinley combine. Inquiry among the sound-money men furnished information to support the expectations put forth in the dispatch to THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night.

The sound-money Democrats are sure the convention at Chicago will not nominate a silver man by two-thirds majority, and they are not yet sure that the convention will not declare for sound money, set the campaign in motion so that the Democrats can elect a majority in the next Congress, and keep the organization in shape for later contests when the Presidential possibilities will be more encouraging than they now appear to be. The outlook to these sound-money men is that there is yet a chance to hold the convention for sound money, to prevent the declaration for sixteen-to-one that the Southern and Western men intend to push through, and set the contest in motion with a reasonable show of a normal fight between the two parties. Senator Gorman has expressed the opinion within a day or two that silver will not carry the Chicago Convention.

The expectation of the sound-money Democrats is that the opponents of independent free-silver coinage will have in the Chicago Convention at least the following number of delegates, from the States named:

Connecticut	12	Minnesota	18
Delaware	6	New-Hampshire	8
Georgia	6	New-Jersey	20
Illinois	24	New-York	72
Indiana	10	Ohio	20
Iowa	10	Pennsylvania	64
Kentucky	13	Rhode Island	8
Maine	6	Texas	15
Maryland	16	Vermont	8
Massachusetts	30	Virginia	12
Wisconsin	24		
Total			408

But this canvass is objected to by many Democrats. A Kentucklian, who is confident the sound-money men will win in his State, says the opponents of free silver will have the entire delegation. Friends of sound money in Georgia say there will be at least eight delegates from that State who may be depended on to vote to keep the party from making a fatal error in its financial plank. It also is predicted that, in addition to the delegates mentioned in the list, enough sound-money delegates will be chosen from Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia to make the total from 460 to 490, and, in that event, there would be a majority of about twenty against free silver instead of fifty in favor of independent free coinage.

With such organization and means as the sound-money men have at their command, they are endeavoring to stem the tide of free-silver energy all over the country, and they will endeavor to impress upon sound-money men the usefulness and perhaps saving importance of individual effort to accomplish the result regarded as essential, not only to present Democratic success, but to the maintenance of Democratic unity and efficiency in future campaigns.

One thing strikes the sound-money Democrats as so plain that the rank and file must have observed it. The silver men are running an expensive and extensive campaign with literature. Two bureaus are in operation here in Washington. They are supporting men with salaries, and they are sending out "loads" of silver publications. It is learned that none of the prominent silver Democrats is paying the expenses of these bureaus. The men who serve as silver agents are too poor to volunteer their services, or to pay the printing and postage bills incurred from day to day in the silver cause. One of the managers is the former Republican Chairman of the Republican State Committee in North Carolina, an old political hack, once a boss, and for a long time an office holder.

There is reason to believe this silver campaign, in which Democrats are supposed to be interested chiefly, is being run by the money supplied by the Republican Party. The story is—and it comes from a good source—that a combination of manufacturers, desirous of the restoration of the Republican Party and the return to McKinley duties on imports, got the idea from Republican politicians that if they would sustain a silver propaganda, and encourage a Democratic effort for free silver, the result would be the division and ruin of the Democratic Party and the overwhelming election of the Republican candidates for the Presidency and for the Congress.

This story is not unreasonable. It is more reasonable than the suggestion that the silver men, who cannot expect to get free silver, and who never have been liberal in "putting up" for their cause, would spend money for printing bills and employ outcast Republicans and Democrats to educate the country to look for a result that will be regarded as intolerable and ruinous. The scheme does great credit to the ingenuity of the Republicans who contrived it, but it makes the Democrats appear to be convenient subjects on whom to palm off political gold bricks and to invite into bunko games that have no plausible or redeeming features.

Did Safe Burglars Start the Fire?

HARTFORD, Conn., April 28.—The Wethersfield station of the Hartford and Connecticut Valley Railroad was burned to the ground this morning, and a carload of leather, standing on the track, consigned to Marcy Brothers, contractors at the State Prison, was destroyed. Another car was partly burned. The office safe is in the station ruins, with a small hole in the door near the combination knob. It is believed that burglars were trying to blow open the safe, and started the fire. The station was valued at about $5,000.

A Desperado Fatally Wounded.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., April 28.—John Crouch, an ex-convict, entered the railroad station at Pine Flats last night wearing a mask, and, pointing a pistol at J. B. Wolfe, the agent, told him to hold up his hands. Wolfe stood up, and as he did so Crouch fired at close range, tearing Wolfe's collar off, and burning his face. Wolfe returned the fire, the bullet entering Crouch's neck, producing a fatal wound. Crouch is a member of one of the best families of this city.

Rejected All the Bids.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Secretary Carlisle has rejected all the bids for erecting the additional eight stories of the appraisers' warehouse, in New-York City. The lowest bidder was James A. McGonigle of Leavenworth, Kan., at $484,500. The reason assigned is that the lowest bid is in excess of the amount of money available for the purpose. Changes will now be made in the original plan and specifications and new bids invited.

G. R. Reed Port Chester's President.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., April 28.—At the election to-day George R. Reed was elected President of the village, and John J. Conaty, Treasurer. Joseph H. Marshall and William J. Foster was elected Trustees. There were five tickets in the field, and the contest was an exciting one.

ARREST OF BOOTH-TUCKER.

He Was Slumming with "Steve" Brodie and Was Disguised.

Booth-Tucker, the successor to Ballington Booth as Commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, was arrested last night by Detective Coyle and taken to the Elizabeth Street Police Station. A charge of disorderly conduct was made against him. "Steve" Brodie gave security in $500 for his appearance in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker, with "Steve" Brodie and Harry Cogan, a newspaper man, had been slumming in Chinatown. They had sampled all sorts of Oriental menus, banged the sacred gongs, and investigated all the opium dens and fantan games that were within the reach of queueless visitors, and were on their way to the Bowery when the police stopped them.

Booth-Tucker had disguised himself with a preposterous wig of oily brown tow and grizzly whiskers that proclaimed themselves artificial.

Acting Captain Young of the Elizabeth Street squad said: "He must have made up his mind to be arrested, for you could see the wig and whiskers were false a block away. I was with Coyle at Pell Street and the Bowery, when Tucker and the others were on the opposite side of the street, and told Coyle to see what the man had false whiskers on for, and Coyle arrested him."

The Commissioner did not seem aggrieved at his arrest. He signed the station house bond in a bold hand, "Booth-Tucker." His press agent notified the newspaper offices of his arrest. After he had washed his face in Brodie's saloon and borrowed a slouch hat he started out again under the mentorship of the bridge jumper to have a look at the interior of some of the Bowery lodging houses.

TWENTY LITTLE CHILDREN HURT.

Runaway Team Dashes into a Crowd Near a Schoolhouse.

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—A team hitched to a hack ran away on Mitchell Street, between Second and Third Avenues, at 11:30 o'clock this morning, dashing west through a crowd of children, who were standing in front of the Parochial school.

Twenty of the little ones were injured. Those seriously hurt are:

BRODKE, MAGGIE, bruised on head and shoulders.

FRISHER, JOSEPH, severe internal injuries.

KATKE, LULLUS, shoulder dislocated and collar bone broken.

KNAU, EMIL, right arm seriously crushed and lacerated.

KNOLDEN, ANNIE, ribs broken and internally injured; not expected to recover.

KRESS, JOSEPH, shoulder dislocated.

SCHUDIA, FRANK, right leg broken above the knee.

The children are between seven and eight years of age.

CAPT. HOFF'S DISOBEDIENCE.

A Rumor that He Will Be Court-Martialed for Disobeying Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The return to the United States of Capt. W. Bainbridge Hoff has given rise to the rumor that he will be court-martialed for having disregarded his orders last September, in taking the Lancaster to Montevideo by way of the Azores, instead of proceeding directly to his destination.

Upon his arrival at Montevideo a court of inquiry was instituted in the case of Capt. Hoff, upon orders from the Navy Department, and the Captain was subsequently instructed to proceed home in the Newark. The report of the Board of Inquiry has been received at the Navy Department, and will be examined in a day or two.

Upon the finding of the board, which has been kept a secret up to this time, will depend further action in Capt. Hoff's case.

NELSON COLYER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Shot in the Head by a Highwayman While Driving Home.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., April 28.—Nelson Colyer of Woodbury, son of ex-Justice Robert C. Colyer, to-day reported to the authorities that while passing the convent at Syosset last evening he was attacked by a strange man, who shot at him with a revolver. The bullet passed through Mr. Colyer's hat and made a wound in his scalp, but not a serious one.

Colyer had been out collecting money for his father, and had a considerable amount when the stranger accosted him. Colyer, when he realized he had been shot, whipped up his horse, and, reaching home, sent for a physician. The latter dressed his wound, and then a search was made for the highwayman, but he could not be found.

LIBERTY OF FAITH IN RUSSIA.

A Proposed Proclamation Against Which the Synod Objects.

LONDON, April 28.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that the Vatican officials have learned that on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar a proclamation will be issued granting liberty of conscience throughout the dominions of Russia.

The Holy Synod, it is added, is vehemently trying to prevent the issue of the proclamation.

Died from Nicotine Poisoning.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., April 28.—It is stated that George Burroughs, a ten-year-old boy, who lived on the outskirts of this city with his mother, and who died a few days ago, was a victim of nicotine poisoning. The child had been a constant smoker since he was six years old, and during the illness which ended his life, begged most piteously to be supplied with tobacco. The undertaker who had charge of the body states that it was very much swollen, and was already somewhat discolored when he arrived at the house. All efforts to preserve the body were unsuccessful, and it could not be uncovered at the funeral.

Smashed a Tandem Bicycle.

Addison Thorn and his wife of 72 Charles Street were riding tandem on a bicycle in Eighth Avenue last evening, when Jacob Morris of 239 West Twentieth Street, driving an express wagon, ran into the tandem, throwing Mr. and Mrs. Thorn to the ground and ruining their wheel. Morris was arrested and taken to the West Twentieth Street Station, and will appear in Jefferson Market Police Court to-day. The father of the prisoner offered to pay for the broken tandem, but the Thorns refused to accept the money, and Morris was locked up.

Valuable Horse Was Killed.

J. F. Roudwyn of 318 Seventy-second Street was driving in a high gig on the East Driveway in Central Park yesterday. At Sixty-fifth Street the kingbolt broke and the horse ran away, carrying the shafts with him. Mr. Roudwyn and his groom, Harry Thomas, were thrown out. Both were cut and bruised, but were not seriously injured. At Sixty-third Street the horse, annoyed by the swaying shafts, ran into the bank and fractured his skull against an iron lamp post. Veterinary Surgeon Giffin ordered the horse shot. The animal was valued at $1,800.

Calvary Day Nursery Moves.

The Calvary Day Nursery and Kindergarten, which has occupied the frame building 216 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street for a year outgrew the building recently, and yesterday took possession of the handsome four-story English basement house 211 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. The officers and Directors of the institution held a housewarming there last evening.

WOULD DIE FOR VICTOR

THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL WHO TALKS OF SUICIDE FOR LOVE.

And the Fourteen-Year-Old Lover Procured a Revolver to Shoot a Supposed Rival—Pretty Jennie Mafera Is Sent to the Catholic Protectory Because She Will Not Renounce Young Torina—"We Will Be Married Yet," She Says.

Jennie Mafera, a pert little girl with jet black hair, large, bright, black eyes, and who is decidedly pretty, was a prisoner in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, charged by her parents, Stanley and Mary Mafera, of 188 Allen Street, with being incorrigible. Jennie is thirteen years old, and is rather robust for her age.

Her parents caused her arrest, because she had fallen in love with Victor Torina, who is fourteen years old, and who also lives at 188 Allen Street. The parents tried to break up the attachment between the children, but the little girl told them that if she was separated from her boy lover she would commit suicide.

Jennie refused to attend school and was in the habit of meeting her boy lover every day. They would wander around the Bowery, clasping each other's hands. The parents searched the girl's clothing and found several letters which had been passed between the lovers. They notified the Gerry society and Agents Weidling and Dietz placed the girl under arrest.

The Gerry society officers said the girl should be placed in an institution, as they believed she would carry out her threat to commit suicide, so intense was her love for the boy.

The letters and subsequent investigation by the officers showed that a shadow had been cast over the youthful romance in the person of a friend of a cousin of the girl, who was likewise making love to her.

Victor, according to the girl's story became intensely jealous when he learned he had a rival, and procured a revolver with which he proposed to shoot his enemy.

The following are copies of some of the letters found in the girl's possession:

NEW-YORK, 17, 1896.

Dear Jennie:

The fellow who I am jealous at is not a friend of your cousin, so I know who he is and that is why I am jealous. For this time you are excused, but don't dare to do it again. I am glad at you for this time because I loved you

GORMAN FIGHTS THE NAVY

WANTS THE APPROPRIATION BILL CUT DOWN $15,000,000.

Says the Country Should Not in Time of Peace and with No Prospect of War Before It Indulge in Extravagant Expenditures—A Specious Argument, in Which He Vents His Antagonism to the Administration.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Mr. Gorman met public expectation to-day by employing the Naval Appropriation bill as a club to pound the Republicans for their extravagance in public affairs. His well-known hostility to the naval establishment and the plans of the Administration concerning it naturally detracted from the force of his argument, which was based on his amendment cutting down the number of battleships from four to two. Mr. Gorman would reduce the amount of the appropriation at least $15,000,000. He takes the ground that there is nothing in our foreign relations to call for an enlargement of the navy. He has been engaged for some time in preparing a statement showing the great disproportion existing between the receipts and expenditures of the Government, apparently for no other purpose than to prove that the work of building up the navy should be discontinued. There is a plenty of items outside of the Naval Appropriation bill which properly might be attacked, but Mr. Gorman disregards these. His success in the last Congress in reducing the amount appropriated by the House for the navy apparently has encouraged him to believe that the Senate again will follow him and disarrange the plans of the Navy Department.

On the general subject of the condition of the Treasury, Mr. Gorman made some strong points, and succeeded in provoking a running fire of comment from the Republican side, which proved interesting to the galleries. His references to the Secretary of the Navy were sufficiently rude to please Mr. Vest, Mr. Tillman, and others who are not friendly to the Administration. Mr. Proctor of Vermont, who went on record some time ago as in favor of coast defenses rather than a navy, had prepared a speech in line with the Gorman amendment, but was called away from the chamber. In his absence Mr. Platt this afternoon asked permission to read the speech, but Mr. Hill objected on the sound ground that it would be establishing a bad precedent, and the Chair sustained the objection.

The Naval bill is still before the Senate, with the Gorman amendment undisposed of. The amendment offered by Mr. Chandler, making it unlawful for retired naval officers to receive pay for service as contractors furnishing naval material to the Government was adopted by a large majority. The practical unanimity of the Senate in support of the proposition that naval officers should not draw salaries as retired officers while serving steel-plate manufacturers who have contracts with the Government was attributed, in a measure, to the discussions in the Senate over such employment and the embarrassment it causes to the Government, and in a measure to the production of the testimony recently taken in the Naval Committee room concerning the employment of Commodore Folger by the Harvey Steel Company.

The readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES have known about that employment since last Fall, when the facts were drawn out in the trial of the case of J. L. Davies against the Harvey Steel Company. According to Folger's testimony before the committee, he left the service of the Navy Department because he was not defended from newspaper criticism. He said this in answer to Senator Chandler, who adroitly tried to discover whether a chapter of the refusal of the department to rush to his defense in a course in which he was upheld officially, or a desire to enter the employment of the steel company, really controlled his resignation.

Folger does not appear to have calculated carefully, for after he had resigned a bureau place, with two years' leave of absence, to recover from nervous prostration from overwork, he gave several months of his time to the Harvey Company, and then asked for sea duty in the navy. According to his testimony, he was employed before he took service with the Harvey Company by the Gatling Gun Company, and the Simonds Rolling Machine Company, and now has been stock in the Simonds Company.

He did not think his connection with the Harvey Company was improper, but he admitted that, after he had considered the notoriety of the thing, he would not make such connection again. It was upon this testimony that the committee has permitted the report to go out that Folger's statement to the members was entirely satisfactory. A reading of the testimony shows that the committee considered him a very interesting and instructive witness.

FOLGER AND COST OF PLATE.

The Commander's Defense—Carnegie Says There Is No Profit in Armor.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this morning made public the testimony recently taken by it in secret sessions on the subject of armor plate, the prices paid therefor, and the ownership of patented processes of manufacture, under the resolution of Senator Chandler of Dec. 31 last. The testimony comprises 421 printed pages. The hearing of testimony began Jan. 18 with Secretary Herbert before the committee, and ended April 7. Commander William M. Folger being the last witness.

In the specifications laid before the committee by Mr. Chandler was the following with reference to Commander Folger, whose connection with the armor plate men appears to have been carefully investigated:

Specifically, it is stated that Commander William M. Folger, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau in the Navy Department, induced the expediting of the Harvey patent, and the adoption of the process in the manufacture of armor, by reason of an understanding that he should be employed by the company organized by Mr. Harvey to have an interest therein; that in January, 1893, after the first contract had been made with the company, and after the second contract had been authorized, but not before it had been actually executed, he resigned as Chief of the bureau, and while continuing to be a Commander in the navy, he accepted employment from the Harvey Company for a salary of $3,000 per year and a bonus of 200 shares of stock in the company, and went abroad to negotiate contracts with foreign Governments for the use of the Harvey process.

When Commander Folger, who was the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance from February, 1890, until Jan. 1, 1893, under Secretary Tracy, began his testimony he read a detailed statement, in which he related his conversation with Secretary Tracy on the subject of an ideal plate, the subsequent discovery of Harvey, and the tests to which it was subjected by the department.

Touching upon his employment by the Harvey Steel Company, Commander Folger said that about eighteen months before he left the department he was asked to meet the Directors of the Harvey Company in New-York. He was asked if he would enter their employ, but nothing was said as to term of service or salary to be received. No offer of any description of shares or other remuneration was made prior to Folger's leaving the department, Jan. 1, 1893, nor did any other person, in or out of the Harvey Company, make him any offer of terms, either of shares or money, before the date of his leaving the department.

On cross-examination, Mr. Folger said he left the department because he was run down from overwork, and because he was attacked in the press for having insisted on having upright turrets on the battleships, instead of inclined, and the department paying no attention to the attack. The Harvey matter had, Mr. Folger said, nothing to do with his resignation. He was with that company only five months out of his two years' leave of absence.

Commander Folger, in another part of his examination, said the cost of production of armor plate was much less than the Government paid for it. The great risk of having plate rejected, however, enhanced the cost; still, the price was very high. His opinion was that it cost from $250 to $300 a ton to manufacture plate. It would be practicable, he thought, for the Government to manufacture plate, but the question was, could the Government employ its plant at times when there would be no demand for armor plate; if not, would there not be deterioration? It would cost more than $2,000,000 to construct a plant adjoining that at Camden for this work, but its success would be problematical, because the talent necessary to operate it commands and receives higher salaries than are paid in the navy. Commander Folger thought that there had been an understanding between the Carnegie and the Bethlehem people with relation to the bids they had made.

In the testimony of Secretary Herbert, it appears that when Secretary Tracy made the contract for armor plate with the Carnegies in 1890, he agreed to pay that company the same price the Bethlehem people, but he allowed the Carnegies 2 cents a pound extra to indemnify them against any damages that might be recovered from them for use of the French patent under which the plate was made. This extra amount was not paid to the Bethlehem firm. This bonus now aggregates $300,000, which is still in the hands of the department. Both Secretaries Tracy and Herbert have refused to pay it.

Since the making of these contracts, Secretary Herbert said the gross amounts which have been paid by the Navy Department for armor for vessels of the navy are, to the Bethlehem company, $5,522,264.04, and to the Carnegie Steel Company, $4,657,231.52, aggregating $10,179,505.57. The amount still to be paid out to fulfill existing contracts is about $800,000. The department is authorized by existing law to make further contracts for armor, the quantity of which is estimated at 5,650 tons, which would cost something like $3,100,000. On this work the contractors have agreed, in letters to the Secretary, that their bids will not be in excess of $450 a ton for nickel steel, a decrease in the price under existing contracts of $50 a ton. The Harvey process costs more.

Ex-Secretary Tracy corroborated what Secretary Herbert said about the cost of armor, and related the circumstances surrounding the allowance of 2 cents per pound made to the Carnegies.

During the investigation into the cost of making plate, Mr. Wharton of the Bethlehem Company, indicated that the two concerns in this country—Bethlehem and Carnegie—would not permit the proposed plant of the Government to be successful. On this line he said:

> There is not business enough at present or apparent to justify the existence of even two plants. No private competitor will rise, therefore, if the Government should compete by setting up a plant, I think human nature is such that the establishments now existing would try to see that they were not going to be injured by the construction of the Government plant.
>
> I think that Mr. Carnegie and somebody up at Bethlehem might begin to compare notes and see how to prevent what I might almost call plunder. We have put a vast amount of money into this business to do Government work. If the Government deliberately should turn around and deprive us of the work after we have spent our money and our time, or should attempt to do so, it would then be in order, in my judgment, to see how we could get even with the Government. I do not think it would work to the Government's advantage in that respect.

Mr. Carnegie said he had never favored going into the manufacture of armor plate. It was neither safe, permanent, nor profitable, and he would not have done it had not Secretary Tracy and President Harrison requested the firm to do it as a duty to help the United States Government out of its difficulty when its ships were in the stocks and it could not get armor. In answer to a further question as to why he went into the business Mr. Carnegie said:

> Because the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy had told us that the United States Government was in a difficulty, and if the President were to ask me to-day to double our armor plant I would do it. If he were to ask me to go to Kamchatka for the United States I would do it. I never went into this business for money. I knew better.

Mr. Carnegie said that if the Government kept the armor mills going steadily there would be money in the business, but there was not under existing conditions. It would be folly for the Government to enter upon the work; it could not do it unless it likewise manufactured its own steel. He continued:

> If the Government would keep us in work—6,000 tons a year—it would be a highly profitable business; but as it is now, many departments of our works are making more money and have made more money on the capital. Six millions invested means annual interest of $360,000. Upon 3,600 tons of armor this means $100 per ton interest cost. Assume that the Government orders armor for ten years and then its navy is finished, this means that $400,000 per year depreciation upon plant has to be charged—more than a second $100 per ton. Because some uninformed people see the high price per ton, and do not calculate properly, they think armor plates are extremely profitable. They are not so.

A mass of unimportant and purely technical testimony is also given.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL DEBATE.

Vote on the Passage of the Measure to be Taken Saturday.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—In the House today Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) reported from the Committee on Rules an order providing for the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, which was agreed to without discussion. By its terms the sessions until Friday are to be devoted to general debate on the measure; the sessions of Friday and Saturday until 4 o'clock, the last-named day to be devoted to consideration of he bill under the five-minute rule for amendment. At the hour named the bill is to be reported to the House, with any amendments adopted, and a vote on its passage then taken.

The House, under the operation of the order, went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill. An unusual division of time for debate was agreed upon—Mr. Henderson to control half of the time in favor of the bill. Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) to control one-quarter in the interest of those favoring voluntary bankruptcy only, and Mr. Broderick (Rep., Kan.,) to control the remaining quarter in opposition to any bill on the subject. Mr. Bailey gave notice that one, and perhaps two, substitutes for the pending bill would be offered for the action of the House by friends of voluntary bankruptcy.

Mr. Henderson to-day opened the discussion in a general speech upon the subject of bankruptcy. He said there were three lines of opinion upon the subject, as indicated in the division of time. He construed the constitutional provision giving to Congress the power to pass bankruptcy laws to devolve upon Congress the duty of passing such a law. As to the character of the law to be passed, no bankruptcy law had ever been enacted which did not, like the pending bill, contain both the voluntary and involuntary features.

Mr. Henderson reviewed the history of bankruptcy legislation, quoting Webster, Clay, Benton, Blair, and Story as advocates of the dual system in the laws upon the subject.

Mr. Henderson said the committee kept steadily in view: First—The rights of the debtor, giving him the most liberal remedies in voluntary proceedings, and in every possible way protecting those who are honest from unjust prosecution, and at all times from persecution. Second—The rights of the creditor, giving him ample protection, but leaving no cruel weapon in his hand. Third—The necessity for a law that will be as inexpensive and simple as possible in its operation.

The committee sought to make this Bankruptcy bill thoroughly National, adapted to all parts of the country, uniform in its operation, simple in its methods, and gave special attention to the subject of making it inexpensive in its administration, hoping thereby to frame a law that would so commend itself to the people and be so generally acceptable that it would become a permanent part of the general legislation of the country. The measure, he said, had the approval of the judgment and conscience of the members of the committee, and he hoped it would meet the approval of the members of the House and of the country.

At the close of Mr. Henderson's speech the House adjourned.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

Favorable Report on a Bill to Provide for Such Teaching.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A bill of wide public interest was to-day favorably reported by the House Military Committee. It permits the detail of fifty officers and fifty enlisted men, who shall be non-commissioned officers, to act as instructors in military drill and tactics in normal and public schools where such instruction has been authorized by the authorities in charge.

At present these instructions are given only in colleges and universities. It was suggested at to-day's meeting that the law should apply to public schools where the number of pupils was 150 or over. This, however, was regarded as impracticable, owing to the large number of officers that would be necessary to perform such duty. The bill was made to apply, therefore, to schools with a membership of 500 pupils or more. A large number of petitions against the measure have been received by the committee from the various Peace and Arbitration Societies of the country.

The committee also reported favorably on a bill permitting Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and other medical officers of the several soldiers' homes to be appointed from others than those who have been disabled in the military service.

JUDGE SPRINGER ANNOYED.

He Explains the Real Reason of His Visit to Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Judge Springer of the Indian Territory, former Representative in Congress from Illinois, has been very much annoyed in the last two days by a report that his presence in Washington at this time was due to an arrangement he had made with the opponents of the bill now before Congress to apportion the Indian lands in the Territory among the Indians in severalty, whereby his influence was to be exerted against the measure. It has also been said that the President and the Attorney General were displeased with his course.

Judge Springer spent some time in the marble room of the Senate this afternoon, and to newspaper men who met him there he characterized the report as utterly false. He had come to Washington, he said, to look after a court bill directly affecting his district, and he proposed to start on his return to the Territory to-morrow. His relations with the Administration, he added, were as pleasant as ever.

Judge Springer makes his home at Muscogee, and says he enjoys the life there.

Congressional Doings.

—The House yesterday passed the bill authorizing the President to appoint John N. Quackenbush a Commander in the navy, upon the theory that the removal of his name from the Naval Register in 1882 by Secretary Chandler was an improper use of official power. The officer had been before Congress for relief twelve years, and, failing to secure it, applied last year in the District Courts for a writ of mandamus to compel Secretary Herbert to reinstate him. Judge Bradley, disposing of the case, expressed the opinion that the President or Secretary of the Navy long ago should have granted the relief asked, and, with regret, dismissed the petition for the writ, for the reason that the judiciary had no jurisdiction in the case.

—The House yesterday passed the General Pension bill by a vote of 187 to 54. The Republicans and Populists supported the bill and the Democrats generally opposed it. Six Democrats, however, voted for the bill—Cummings and Walsh, (N. Y.,) Layton and Sorg, (Ohio,) Fitzgerald, (Mass.,) and Downing, (Ill.)

—An unfavorable report has been made by the House Judiciary Committee on the bill making cigarettes transported into any State or Territory for sale or storage upon their arrival subject to the local laws in the same manner as though they had been produced in such State or Territory.

JUNKETS ARE OFF.

Raines Law and Beer Investigations Will Not Be Made.

ALBANY, April 28.—In the Senate to-day Senator Raines moved that his resolution appointing a special committee to investigate the workings of the Raines law be referred to the Committee on Finance. This was a source of some surprise and there was laughter from the Democrats.

"I'll vote for it with the understanding that it kills the resolution," said one of the Tammany Senators.

"You won't think so later," said Raines.

Senator Ford also moved that his resolution for a committee to investigate adulterated beer be referred to the same committee, and Senator Brush made a similar motion as to his telephone charges resolution. All were sent to the Finance Committee, where they will be buried.

"Who gave those orders?" asked Senator Cantor.

"I cannot inform you," said Lieut. Gov. Saxton.

"That suggests to me the song, 'Oh, Who Changed You?'" said Senator Sullivan.

"Let it be entered on the minutes," said Mr. Saxton.

The three junkets were evidently called off. Senators Mullin and Higgins say that the resolutions will not be reached. It was thought before the conference was made that Raines would try and force his resolution through to-morrow.

ARTILLERY PROVIDED FOR.

The Appropriation Will Be Increased by Several Thousand Dollars.

ALBANY, April 28.—Gen. Howard Carroll, the Chief of Artillery on the Governor's staff, to-day arranged matters so that the artillery wing of the National Guard will be amply provided for the coming year.

Of late the artillery has received $20,000, besides a small slice of the general military fund. The portion of the general fund this year was cut off, so an appropriation of $35,000 was asked. This amount was cut down to $15,000 in the Supplemental Supply bill, and this fact brought Gen. Carroll here to-day. He talked with the Governor, and subsequently got Senator Mullin and Assemblyman O'Grady, the Chairman of the Finance and Ways and Means Committee, in the Executive Chamber.

Col. Ashley W. Cole, the Governor's private secretary, who, with Col. William Cary Sanger, is an Assistant Chief of Artillery, brought their guns to bear, and then Col. Frederick Phisterer, the Assistant Adjutant General, was added to the advocates. Messrs. Mullin and O'Grady gave way and promised to alter the item for the artillery to $22,500.

National Guardsmen here think the sum is as small as the artillery arm of the service can get along with.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

A Number of Bills of Interest to the City of New-York.

ALBANY, April 28.—Gov. Morton has signed bills:

Allowing a Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, $2,500 a year expenses when he sits with a court outside of the county in which he resides.

Providing for a commission to report a plan for the relief of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

Increasing the annual appropriation for the College of the City of New-York by $25,000.

Providing for the extension of Broadway, New-York City, from its present terminus in the Twelfth Ward, across the Harlem River to the present terminus of Broadway in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and to erect a bridge at a cost not to exceed $100,000.

Authorizing the expenditure of $100,000 for improving the building in Crotona Park, New-York, used as the office of Commissioner of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

Authorizing Brooklyn to expend $600,000 to erect the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

A large number of local bills has also been signed.

BILLS PASSED.

A Large Number of Measures Disposed Of in Each House.

ALBANY, April 28.—Both the Senate and House did good work to-day in clearing the calendars. In the Senate the following were among the bills passed:

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing for five additional factory inspectors in New York City.

Senator Coggeshall—Preventing the cutting of river ice which is impure, unclean or unhealthful.

Many bills were disposed of, but few being of general interest.

The House to-day passed the following bills:

Mr. Perkins—Providing for the appointment of a commission and the sale of bonds for the improvement of the Brooklyn Driveway, provided for by the law of 1894.

Mr. Niles—Compelling hotels and lodging houses to keep registers.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the registration of plumbers in New-York City.

Mr. Koster—Providing a room in the Capitol for State G. A. R. records.

Senator Ahern—Incorporating the Ward's Island Bridge Company.

Senator Lexow—Authorizing the appointment of personal clerks to Judges of the Second Judicial District of Kings County.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing New-York City to issue annually $30,000 Fire Department bonds.

Senator Cantor—Establishing the office of State Geologist as a separate bureau.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Redistricting District Courts of New-York City.

Senator Page—Defining the terms of office of Sheriff, Coroners, District Attorney and Controller of New-York City.

Mr. Tupper—Providing that the State pay a bounty of one cent a pound to growers of beets used in the manufacture of sugar.

Mr. Austin—Providing that companies engaged in other business besides manufacturing shall be exempted from State taxation for the manufacturing part of their business.

Mr. Davidson—Increasing the salaries of the two assistant clerks of the City Court of New-York City.

Senator Page—Exempting heating apparatus in New-York City from boiler inspection.

Senator Nussbaum—The bill appropriating $800,000 for the Capitol completion.

Senator Page—Providing for the retention by the County Clerk of New-York of the trial jury ballots.

The House disposed of fully 100 bills during the day.

The Adulterated Food Bill Lost.

ALBANY, April 28.—Senator Lexow's bill, allowing persons accused of selling adulterated milk products to prove that they had no knowledge of the adulteration and so escape, caused a debate in the Senate today. Senators Cantor, Krum, Mullin, and Malby opposed the bill; Senators Lexow and Brackett favored it. Those against the bill said it would prevent the conviction of any one who sold oleomargarine or impure or skim milk. The bill was defeated, 11 to 31.

Limited Hounding and "Jacking."

ALBANY, April 28.—Assemblyman Sanger's two bills allowing the hounding and "jacking" of deer, which passed the Senate to-day, cut the open season for deer one-half, and allowed hunting and "jacking" between Oct. 1 and 15.

SUNK BY THE COLUMBIA

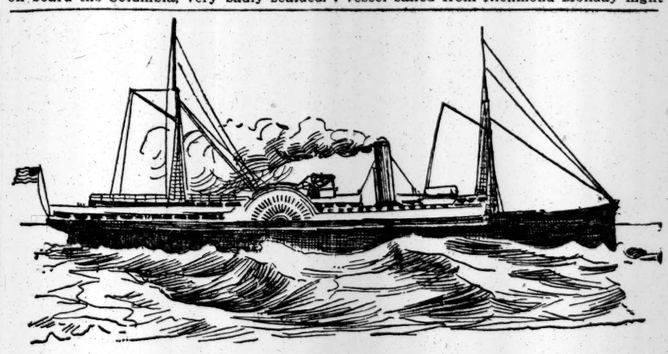
PADDLE-WHEEL WYANOKE UNDER WATER OFF NEWPORT NEWS.

Her 107 Passengers and Crew of 42 Rescued in Her Own and the Cruiser's Boats—The Pride of the Navy Only Slightly Injured—The Collision in Darkness While the Columbia Was Lying at Anchor—Cruiser's Effective Ram.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 28.—The Old Dominion steamship Wyanoke, from Richmond, the last save one of the paddle-wheel type of boats engaged in deep-water traffic, while on the way to her dock at Newport News at 3 o'clock this morning ran into the United States cruiser Columbia, which was anchored off the port. The liner sank in twenty minutes. Her passengers and crew were saved. The Wyanoke carried 107 passengers and a crew of 42.

The Wyanoke struck the projecting bow of the United States cruiser Columbia and sank within twenty minutes. The Wyanoke had a very large hole stove in her starboard side, forward of the wheel, causing her to sink rapidly. She lies in front of the shipyard, about a quarter of a mile off shore, and nothing but her topmasts are visible above water.

Second Engineer J. J. Walters of the Wyanoke, who lives in New-York, is now on board the Columbia, very badly scalded.



Old Dominion Steamship Wyanoke.
Sunk by Cruiser Columbia Off Newport News.

It is not known whether he will live. An oiler of the Wyanoke was also badly scalded. First Engineer Sullivan was also scalded.

H. H. Glover, first officer of the Wyanoke, had just come on deck when the crash occurred. He had hardly reached the deck when Capt. Janney gave the alarm and all hands were ordered out to make the boats ready. By that time the steamer had struck the cruiser and got a list of 45 degrees.

All the boats on the starboard side were rendered useless, only two boats on the port side being available for saving the passengers. One of these was placed in charge of the first officer, and the other was commanded by the quartermaster. They were immediately filled with women from the steamer, and proceeded to shore, picking up two men from the water while on their way. The Columbia sent out her boats and rescued a considerable number. A number of persons got aboard of the Columbia direct from the Wyanoke at the time of the collision.

The passengers lost almost all of their effects, but were liberally supplied with clothing by the residents of Newport News.

First Officer Glover was carried down by the collision, and came near drowning. He managed to get to the surface of the water near the Columbia, and caught hold of a life raft which had just been lowered.

Prof. Gulliver of Waterbury, Conn., also came near losing his life. He is now stopping at Old Point Comfort. The Old Dominion Steamship Company has furnished transportation to the passengers to various places.

Boats were lowered from both vesels immediately after the collision. Capt. Janney of the Wyanoke and a number of his passengers went ashore and others were taken from the sinking ship to the cruiser.

The Wyanoke struck the Columbia with such force as to awaken all her passengers. The Columbia was only slightly injured.

The Wyanoke lies in about forty feet of water. Only two of her company were injured. The second assistant engineer and an oiler were badly scalded. Her passengers saved almost nothing of their effects. Clothing was given to them by the people of Newport News.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The following official report of the collision of the Wyanoke and the Columbia was received by telegraph at the Navy Department from the Captain of the cruiser Columbia:

FORT MONROE, April 28.—Capt. Sands reports Old Dominion steamer Wyanoke last night fouled the Columbia, anchored at Newport News, and sunk under her forefoot. Passengers all saved. Several of the crew were injured, being attended by the Columbia's surgeons. The damages sustained by the Columbia consist of one hole two feet in diameter on the port side, ten feet above the water line; a heavy indentation two feet above the water line on the same side, and an indentation of one plate on the starboard side opposite the hole, opening a seam for about six feet; the temporary loss of one anchor and forty-five fathoms of chain. Shall take her to Norfolk Navy Yard as soon as the requirements of Paragraph 400 of the navy regulations are complied with.

Article 400 of Navy Regulations, to which Capt. Sands of the Columbia refers in his official report, prescribes the duty of the commanding officer of a United States man of war under such circumstances, to be as follows:

> In the event of a collision between a ship of the navy and a merchant vessel, no serious or under such circumstances as not to admit of immediate repair with the resources at hand, and, therefore, likely to involve damages, he shall order at once a board of three persons to ascertain all the attending circumstances, injuries received by the merchant vessel, and probable amount of damages, and which of the ships is responsible for the accident, and report to him in triplicate accordingly; one copy of the report will be forwarded without delay to the Commander in Chief for the Secretary of the Navy, one given to the master of the merchant vessel and the remaining copy retained by himself. When repairs have been effected on the spot, a certificate of the fact shall be taken from the master of the merchant vessel and forwarded, through their Commander in Chief, to the Secretary of the Navy.
>
> If the collision occurs in the waters of the United States, and results in the loss of life or damage to person or property, he shall inform the Collector of the District in which it occurs, in accordance with the act of June 20, 1874.

An incident almost identical in details with that of the Wyanoke and the Columbia occurred this month at Seattle, Washington. The coast defense vessel Monterey, lying at anchor, was struck by a Swedish merchantman proceeding under half speed, and the merchantman was sunk. The results of this affair and that of last night are attributed by naval officers to the thick armor on the sides of the warships, and it is likely that the circumstances will lead to a discussion among marine experts as to the value of the ram in naval warfare.

It is believed at the Navy Department that it will not be necessary to put the Columbia in dry dock for repairs. All the injuries are above the water line, and can be remedied while the vessel lies in the water.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 28.—A dispatch received here this afternoon announces the safe rescue from the steamship Wyanoke, which collided with the United States ship Columbia, of the Waterbury party consisting of H. S. Gulliver, Principal of the Waterbury High School; E. F. McMahon, business manager of The Waterbury Evening Democrat; T. E. Guest, Robert Woods, and M. A. Pond. Mr. Gulliver was South for his health, and the others on a pleasure trip.

WYANOKE A SIDEWHEEL SHIP.

Last but One of Her Type—Effective Ram of the Columbia.

The news of the collision between the Wyanoke and the cruiser Columbia was received at the general offices of the Old Dominion Company in this city early yesterday morning. The news was contained in the following telegram from the company's agent at Newport News, Va.:

> Wyanoke sunk in collision with the United States cruiser Columbia, lying at anchor off Newport News. Passengers and crew all saved, as far as known. Are taking care of passengers at Warwick. Will wire particulars later.
>
> M. B. CROWELL, Agent.

According to the agents the Wyanoke had an unusually small cargo on board. The vessel sailed from Richmond Monday night bound for this port. She was scheduled to stop at Norfolk, where she was to have taken on her principal cargo. President James A. Smith of the Old Dominion Company said he had been informed that, despite the early hour of the accident, when nearly everybody aboard the Wyanoke was asleep, no lives were lost. The vessel being light, having but a small cargo, was enabled to remain afloat some time after hitting the cruiser, thus affording time for the crew to man the lifeboats and get the passengers into them.

The Wyanoke was valued at $80,000 and was partially insured.

The steamship Old Dominion of the same line will be put into commission in place of the Wyanoke, and will sail next Saturday from this port in place of the sunken vessel.

The Wyanoke was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1870. She was a sidewheeler of 1,660 tons register, 238 feet in length, 40 feet beam, and 23 feet depth. She was the oldest of the Old Dominion ship fleet, and had been running between this city and the Southern ports since the day she went into commission. Her owners looked upon her as a good vessel for the coastwise traffic. She was very steady in a seaway, and for that reason many passengers preferred her to the more recent additions of the propellor type.

The accident which resulted in the sinking of the Wyanoke removes from the list of steamships engaged in deep-water traffic the last relic, save one, of the sidewheel type. The other is the Old Dominion of the Old Dominion Line, the same company which operated the Wyanoke.

Both vessels were stoutly built, and both have tested their strength in numerous encounters with wind and wave during their many years of service. It is understood here that the Columbia ram sent the Wyanoke to the bottom. That the sinking was done so quickly and with so little injury to the cruiser, gives force to the claim made for the strictly American type of ram with which that vessel is fitted—a steel spur which, according to a description of it furnished by a Rear Admiral, "cuts like a cold chisel, and is not likely to be broken off."

The Columbia is of the commerce-destroyer type of vessel, and is the first of the triple-screw racers of her class. She is of 7,475 tons displacement, and measures 412 feet in length by a beam of 58 feet 2 inches. She is lightly armed and of high speed. Capt. J. H. Sands is her present commander. The vessel is attached to the North Atlantic squadron, which Rear Admiral Bunce commands.

United States Cruiser Columbia.
Her Ram Sent Wyanoke to the Bottom.

THE CUBAN-AMERICAN FAIR.

Sculptor Partridge to Direct the Art Department.

The Cuban-American Fair, to be held May 25-30, at Madison Square Garden, is to have an art department. The Cuban Delegation's Fair Committee has appointed William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, whose last great work—the equestrian statue of Gen. Grant—has just been unveiled, to the entire charge of the art department. Mr. Partridge intends to appoint a committee of artists of international reputation to collaborate with him.

Mr. Partridge has already begun his task of collecting a loan and sale exhibition of sculptures, paintings, and drawings of celebrated artists of this and other countries.

It is already assured that the paintings will include a Rubens and a Murillo. The Rubens is valued at $50,000. Mr. Partridge and his committee will also act in an advisory capacity in the designing and arranging of the features of the fair, illustrative of domestic life and warfare in Cuba. The art exhibition will be of great interest generally to all art students, but especially because Mr. Partridge intends to include a collection of casts made by famous sculptors.

He has volunteered his services to the Fair Committee, to be given in any possible way that it might elect. When the revolution began in 1895 he publicly urged Americans to countenance and aid Cuba.

Mount Sinai Training School.

At the biennial meeting of the Mount Sinai Training School, at the School Building, Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, the following officers were elected: President—Isaac Stern, (re-elected;) Vice President—George Blumenthal; Treasurer—Julius Ehrman; Secretary—Louis Auerbach. The following were elected Directors for two years: Samuel Stiefel, Emil Berolzheimer, H. R. Ickelheimer, M. Warley Platzek; for four years—Isaac Wallach, Adolph Hermann, Isaac Blumenthal, E. J. Deitsch; for six years—Leopold Weil, Max Nathan, David Wile, M. Naurabuld.

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NICARAGUA CANAL PLANS

THEY HAVE NOT BEEN FORMULATED WITH DISTINCTNESS.

Chairman Ludlow of the Board of Engineer Officers Before the House Commerce Committee—He Tells the Objections Made by the Board to the Scheme of the Company—The Canal Is Feasible, but Must Be on Correct Principles.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Col. William Ludlow, Chairman of the Board of Engineer Officers which last Summer investigated the Nicaragua Canal project, detailed to the House Commerce Committee this morning the nature of the observations made by them while in Central America, the circumstances surounding their work, and the conclusions reached as to the cost and practicability of a canal. The occasion lost some of its official formality by reason of the queries which were addressed to Col. Ludlow by the committee, with the result that a more thorough understanding was reached than if his remarks had taken the form of a set speech.

He first explained to the committee that the board had no instructions from any person with regard to the conduct of its investigation, except those from the Secretary of State, the late Mr. Gresham. The members of the board had an interview with President Cleveland before leaving for Nicaragua, in order to thank him for their several appointments, on which occasion the members expressed their views as to the nature of their duty. They told the President they hoped to be able to make a report which would be satisfactory to the engineering world. The President replied that he was pleased to hear that, and added that the board had been constituted so that it would make just such a report.

In blocking out the work they estimated that six months would be necessary in order to complete it, and it was decided to divide the time between their labor in the field and in New-York. The board spent three months on the isthmus, forty days of this time in Nicaragua. They went over every foot of the route. They made as thorough an investigation of the physics as was possible in a journey of that character. "We are the only engineers who have ever been over the entire route," said Col. Ludlow, significantly. "I make no exception. It is true to this day."

The board went to Costa Rica, where it studied the various subjects connected with rainfall and climate, subsequently visiting Colon, where another investigation was made of the Panama Canal and the effect of the rainfall in that region. The board returned to New-York in July last.

> Representative Patterson—You all concur in the opinion that a canal is practicable?
>
> Col. Ludlow—Entirely so.
>
> Mr. Patterson—Within what limitations?
>
> Col. Ludlow—We don't think that the information necessary to answer that question fully is available.
>
> Mr. Patterson—Do you think that it could be built for $125,000,000?
>
> Col. Ludlow—I don't think it can.
>
> Mr. Patterson—One hundred and fifty millions?
>
> Col. Ludlow—We think so.

Continuing, Col. Ludlow explained that the board had made a provisional estimate on $134,000,000 to cover the cost of construction, but that he now wished they had fixed it at $150,000,000. In answer to a further question, if a safe and commodious canal, sufficient for commercial purposes, could be built for $150,000,000, he replied that it was probable. He added, however, that some hydraulic data must first be procured before he could speak accurately. He thought there were better ways of building the canal than those formulated by the company, some of which he regarded as impracticable. He thought the Tola dam was the worst feature of the project, because there was no foundation for the canal. After some questioning, Col. Ludlow expressed the belief that the company had, of course, the alternative of a low, level, common-sense canal.

Representative Stewart—Would such a canal be a source of naval weakness?

Col. Ludlow was apparently disinclined to discuss this question, for he quickly replied: "Those are wide questions." He stated, however, that if we wanted to protect the canal it would require some naval force at both ends. Continuing, he said the board had kept in mind the necessity of a canal capable of accommodating the needs of the navy.

Questioned as to his knowledge of engineering matters, he explained that he had been connected with river and harbor work all of his life, and was familiar with dredging and contract work and navigation and lighthouse work, but that he had never constructed a canal. He said that his investigations of foreign canals had not affected his views of the physics of the Nicaraguan question. The construction of the Ochoa dam, he said, gives great cause for consideration. It is absolutely without precedent in canal building.

Replying to a question, he said that the report submitted by the board had been drawn by all of its members, and all stood by the conclusions reached.

Referring to the testimony of Mr. Miller, he differed with him in the statement that there were many dams similar to that proposed at Ochoa. The dams were not similar. A dam at Ochoa was feasible, but he could not give a definite plan or its cost. It was a question of putting in properly a sufficient quantity of the right material. He seriously objected, on account of danger, to using this dam as a waste weir. The dam should be constructed so that no water whatever could run over it. This was an extremely important piece of work, and much depended upon it.

He could not say how long it would take to build the canal. He would approximate the time between seven and ten years. Replying to a question as to the advisability of the Government entering upon the construction of the canal, he said that it was a gigantic undertaking, and he would suggest that a thorough investigation of the project be made before the Government was committed to it.

Representative Doolittle questioned him as to the advisability of enacting legislation which would provide for beginning work on the canal. In reply Col. Ludlow said that if Congress wanted the support of the people in this enterprise, it should submit a project which would command their support. He was in favor of getting a canal through, but wanted to do it right. A thorough examination of the canal, he thought, could be made within two years.

In reply to a question, he said that he was certain that if the commission had spent the time on the work which Engineer Menocal had a plan could be presented. Col. Ludlow said that before he had made an examination of the canal route he had a preconceived opinion in favor of the project and the Menocal route, as he was called; but now had grave doubts as to the feasibility of the whole project. He did not wish to be understood in saying the canal was not feasible, because he thought that it was. The board was greatly disappointed in finding no construction plans or drawings of the great locks proposed by the company. The company was constantly changing its plans and the board could not find any point of fixity anywhere.

The board, when its report was made, supposed that the summit level of the lake was to remain at 110 feet above the sea level. It was found that this was not the case. A fixed summit level was necessary, and a fluctuating one would not do. A change of two, four, or six inches in the depth of the canal would be a very serious matter, as a ship loading for passage through the canal would never know what depth she would have.

A great part of the National interest in the canal was the supposition that it would allow our great war vessels to pass from ocean to ocean. Since the report of the board was made it was learned that this was not the case.

Col. Ludlow objected seriously to the criticism of the work of the board by Messrs. Miller and Menocal. Referring to their testimony, he said that it was an unfortunate way of trying to meet the engineering projects laid down in the report. He characterized Mr. Miller's engineering as the "wildest" he had ever read. He challenged a number of Mr. Menocal's statements, said that he was a Government official, and added that this (the committee) was not a court of last resort.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when Col. Ludlow will continue his testimony.

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CHAMPS ELYSEES SALON

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS MORE NUMEROUS AND AS PRAISEWORTHY.

Descriptive List of the Paintings to be Exhibited by Artists of the United States and Canada—H. Humphrey Moore's Realistic Orient—Georges Rochegrosse's Symbolism of Human Anguish and the Triumph of Frederic MacMonnies's Sculpture.

Correspondence of The United Press.

PARIS, April 16.—The official opening of the Champs Elysées Salon will take place Wednesday, April 29, preparations for which even are well advanced toward completion. The American contributions are more numerous than last year, and fully equal to the former exhibitions in point of excellence. The following notes, taken from a private inspection of the works by a representative of The United Press, describe the most prominent of the exhibits:

Sig. J. Cauffmann of Philadelphia exhibits a large water color view of the picturesque village of Morsalines at low tide ("Morsalines Maree Bassé.") The receding sea, which at high tide covers almost up to the walls of the houses in the left of the picture, leaves only occasional puddles of water, wherein are reflected the heavy clouds overhead. The quaint cottages are remarkably well rendered.

Two cattle pictures by Edwin D. Connell from Brooklyn, are certain to attract every artist's attention. One, "La Mare" (The Marsh,) shows three cows standing in the cool water of the foreground, while the remainder of the herd are scattered about the meadow and under the tall trees to the left. The other "Nesle la Valée," represents a woman driving her cow and flock of geese through a field bordered with shady trees. The village church stands out in the background.

L. Theodore Dubé, a Canadian pupil of Gérôme, exhibits a rustic scene that evidences talent of a very high order. It represents a Normandy farmyard, with cows and geese taking their food in the sunlight. The farm buildings throw patches of shadow on the pavement, and the boughs overhanging the stable roof in the left hand corner rustle gently in the breeze. The picture is catalogued "Le Goûter." (The Luncheon Hour.)

"A Woodland Nymph," by Mrs. Mattie Dubé, is one of the best studies of the nude contained in this year's Salon. An undraped female form, almost life-sized, is standing among forest verdure. Her left hand is drawn up on the shoulder, holding together her flowing hair, while on the outstretched right hand a dove is resting. Other doves are fluttering around the nymph. The graceful lines of the back and limbs are well drawn, and the flesh tints are exceedingly good.

James Wall Finn, from New-York, sends a capital full-length portrait of John Heywood Roldebush, the sculptor, engaged in modeling a bust. Mr. Finn's principal picture, though, is "The Boxers," a large canvass representing a knocked-out champion being carried away inanimate from the ring. In the background the conqueror is surrounded by a crowd of admiring spectators, who are congratulating him. The treatment of the onlookers' excitement and the powerful rendering of the vanquished athlete's prostrate form combine to make a notable picture.

The life of Robert Burns has furnished Charles Heberer, from St. Louis, with the inspiration for two very beautiful pictures. One illustrates the poem to the "Mountain Daisy." The artist has chosen a gray, frosty April morning. Burns, at the plow in the immediate foreground, has just stopped his horses. Slightly leaning against the plow handles he is wrapped in contemplation of the daisy. In the distance to the left is shown the farmhouse at Mossgiel. The second canvass represents "Burns and Highland Mary" illustrating the lines:

How sweetly bloomed the gay green birk,
How rich the hawthorn blossom,
As underneath their fragrant shade
I clasped her to my bosom.

They are seated against a tree, on the banks of a stream at Montgomery. Highland Mary's eyes are gazing upward into Burns's, as he places his right arm around her, and clasps her left hand in his. The distance is lighted by the sun, the foreground being depicted in low tones. Mr. Heberer deserves to be congratulated most heartily.

Peter A. Gross, from Allentown, Penn., exhibits two charming landscapes. One is an early morning view of Liverdun, on the Moselle. The valley, whose ramparts and fortifications of the mediaeval city are profiled against the rosy tints of the early morning sky. In the foreground the still river is strewn with autumnal leaves and bordered with rushes and willows. The other picture shows us Essigny, a pretty village in the Vosges, whose redtiled cotages and picturesque church form a delightful contrast to the foliage of the trees in which they are imbedded. The effect of midday light under a cloudless blue sky is very pleasing.

Miss Daisy Haevn, from New-York, exhibits a striking half-length portrait of her sister, Miss E Sanderson Haven, wearing a yellow satin dress, over which is a heavy sealskin jacket, with lynx collar and trimmings. The hat is of open strawwork, with black plumes. The light strikes from behind, producing a highly artistic effect.

Daniel Ridgway Knight, from Philadelphia, who is hors concours, contributes "La Bergère," (The Shepherdess,) which is considered by all who have seen it to be one of the artist's best productions. The shepherdess, who is standing upright, resting on her staff, is gazing meditatively at the river to her right. Her head, like most of Mr. Knight's rustic models, is full of character and individuality, and the whole figure is very strong in effect, her dark hair and the brown collar of her rough coat she is wearing cut against the light sky, which fades into a pearly tint in the distance. In the fore ground the dry weeds and early Spring grass form a delicate harmony of color.

Aston Knight, the talented son of the above-mentioned artist, sends a couple of interesting water colors. They are both street scenes in Rouen, one being a gray rendering of the Rue St. Romain, and the other a view of the Rue du Bac, with bright sunlight on the housetops and the lower part of the narrow street in shadow.

H. Humphrey Moore, an American pupil of Gérôme, who has much of that master's power of realistically rendering the life and color of the Orient, exhibits a powerful depictment of Santon (mentioned in Irving's History of Granada) exclaiming in the presence of the Sultan Muley Aben Hassan in the Alhambra: "Woe! Woe! Woe to Granda@ Its hour of desolation approaches! The ruins of Zahara will fall upon our heads! My spirit tells me that the end of the mpire is at hand!" The Sultan, cloaked and turbaned, is reclining on a vast divan, his feet on brilliant rugs, his eyes fixed on the aged seer, whose shriveled arms are outstretched in imprecation. Santon's strong features, hoary beard, and semi-nude form, kneeling before the sovereign, contrast remarkably with the sensual, fearsome appearance of Muley Aben Hassan. The work is catalogued "Muley Aben Hassan! Tu Perdras Grenade!" (Muley Aben Hassan! Thou Wilt Lose Granada!)

"En Détresse" (In Distress) is a striking marine by William E. Norton, from Boston. A bark in midocean at night is partly dismantled and sinking. Her rail and boats, with the exception of one on the forward house, have been washed away. Some of the crew are working at the pumps, while others signal for assistance with rockets and bluelights. The red port light shows abreast the main rigging, the fore rigging having been carried away in the gale, which is still blowing.

Black squalls are piling up to windward, obscuring the moon, whose light shines upon the mottled upper strata of clouds and upon the distant sea. A scene of greater desolation is hardly imaginable. Mr. Norton's other picture, "Marché aux Poissons—Dieppe," (The Fish Market at Dieppe,) is a more cheerful subject. A warm afternoon sun lights up the distant cliffs and the masts and sails of the fishing boats alongside the quay. It being low tide, only the upper part of the masts and sails is seen, the lower part being hidden by the quay, whereon are bustling and chattering the vendors and purchasers of the day's catch.

Ralph C. Ott, from St. Louis, sends an artistic half length of Miss Switzer, painted in a very low tone, dark green and red predominating.

One of the best landscapes exhibited is by William L. Picknell, from Boston. It is a large canvas some 7 feet by 5, showing the road from Nice to Antibes, with a horse and cart in the foreground. The color and perspective of the dull white highway in the sunlight of early morning cannot be overpraised.

A common incident of the French military excursions and wars in the colonies has provided Frederick L. Stoddard, from St. Louis, with the theme of a touching picture. In a large tile-paved interior are seated before the unpacked portmanteau of their son and sweetheart two peasant women, staring blindly into space. Their grief is as yet too heavy to admit of words or tears. The hope of their lives is lying stiff and stark beneath the pestilential sky of Madagascar, and the notification of his death has come with these few personal effects—his foraging cap, tunic, shirt, old pipe, two or three trinkets, and a little bundle of letters. The light strikes on the figures from behind, throwing a shadow over the souvenirs they are contemplating.

Frank Henry Richardson, from Boston, exhibits an oil representing a quaint old kitchen at Etaples. The light enters by an odd semicircular window, and, passing over a sort of shelf, where it glints against kitchen utensils, is lost in the interior as it reaches the figure of a girl who, with bellows in hand, is stooping over a small charcoal brazier upon which she is broiling her luncheon of two red mullet. A slight glow from the fire lights up a patch of the floor and reflects slightly on the apron. The green color-note at her waist harmonizes with the greenish woodwork and window casements.

A pastel portrait, in profile, of a lady in a sealskin jacket and hat, by the same artist, also merits notice.

E. P. Tudor-Hart, from Montreal, entitles his principal picture "Le Viveur de Cabaret." The tavern lounger is a coarse, jovial young Fleming seated on a bench against a wall. He is leaning forward and laughing, slapping his thighs with his hands, one of which holds a long-stemmed Dutch pipe. A glass mug of beer is placed on the bench beside him, and above, on the wall, is a pipe rack.

The picture renders a strong, warm effect of lamplight. Half of the face is in shadow, and the shadow of the figure is thrown upon the wall. "La Brume de Nuit-Le Pont Royal," (The Night Mist on the Pont Royal,) is a view of the Pont Royal and the Tuileries in the dim light succeeding twilight, with the lights on the bridge reflected in the Seine. In water colors Mr. Tudor-Hart exhibits "Le Tapis de Perse," a woman draped in a black Spanish mantle, seated on a canape covered with a Persian carpet, and a portrait study of the artist Jean Bystuch.

In the sculpture section the same artist shows a bust portrait of M. Paul Rodocanachi, and "Un Déterré," the head and shoulders of a disinterred corpse, with one hand crossing the chest. The expression of misery and pain on the face is very powerful.

Walden, a Pupil of Carolus-Duran.

Lionel Walden, an American pupil of Carolus-Duran, secures a good place on the line, with a picture of "Cardiff Docks." It is a study of the peculiar light of a drizzly, rainy evening, between the close of day and darkness. In the background the masts of ships stand out against a sky of a yellowish color, tinged with smoke and mist. A tall chimney rises from a factory to the right of the canvas, cut by a cloud of steam, which drifts across the sky in a large white patch. To the left are truckloads of coal, ready to be shipped. The scaffold-like structures of the coal tips show black through the steam of an engine coming round a curve of the railroad network which fills the foreground. Against the general low tone of the picture, the electric lights of the docks, the red and green signal lights of the track, and the headlight of the engine shine brilliantly, reflecting strongly on the wet rails and earth.

"The Flight into Egypt," by the same artist, is a moonlight effect on an Oriental landscape. In the foreground is the Virgin, with her babe on an ass led by St. Joseph, who is looking back at the village they have just left. Their white figures stand out predominantly, casting strong shadows on the ground. The moon, which is behind the spectator, lights up the white houses of the village and the bluish mountains in the distance.

Mrs. Cecilia E. Wentworth of New-York, who recently received a decoration from the French Government, exhibits two important works. One is the portrait of M. Challemel-Lacour, member of the Académie Française, and formerly President of the Senate It is a striking likeness, the expression of the piercing, grayish-blue eyes being reproduced with wonderful fidelity.

Mrs. Wentworth's principal canvas, though, is the interior of the ancient Church of St. Mary. The dim light of the crépuscule steals through a stained-glass window on to the kneeling figure of a lady dressed in the daintiest Parisian fashion, who has interrupted her round of afternoon calls to pray before the altar dedicated to St. Anthony in the quaint old edifice. She wears a blue velvet dress under a lighter blue cape, edged with sable, and embroidered with passementerie. From beneath a tiny bonnet of blue feathers, with a white aigrette and yellow flowers, little curls escape on to the uplifted forehead.

In the adjoining chapel dedicated to St. Mary is a woman of humbler station reading her prayer book. The treatment of the twilight, the harmonious arrangement of the colors and shades of the lady's dress, and the powerful depictment of the church interior, with its gray stone walls and floor, its columns and carvings, the white altar cloth, surmounted by the crucifix, the statuette of St. Anthony, and the candelabrum, whereon tapers lighted by the faithful are burning, combine to make an exquisite picture. It is entitled "Devotions à St. Antoine," (Devotions to St Anthony.)

Harry Van der Weyden, from Boston, sends two capital sheep pictures. One, called "Sur le Pont," ("On the Bridge") is a moonrise effect, showing an old shepherd in a long coat driving home his flock across the bridge at Etaples over the river and salt marshes. The fading sunlight glows on the shepherd's back, mingling with the cold lunar rays. "A Pastoral" represents a shepherd and his flock crossing a ford at sunset.

Edgar Cameron, from Chicago, has an important picture representing Christ in the carpenter's shop. He is depicted as a boy about sixteen, who has momentarily interrupted his work and is looking at a vision of the cross that appears before him —a premonition of the close of the career he was to commence on leaving Joseph's workshop. The work is painted in low, harmonious tones appropriate to the subject, and is vigorously executed.

Charles H. Pepper of New-York sends the portrait of Mme L. (a study in green and mauve) and that of Mr. Cram, (a study in yellow light.) He has also a couple of water colors—"Maternity" and "The Little Dutchwoman."

William Blair-Bruce, from Hamilton, Canada, exhibits a masterly marine, catalogued "The Mediterranean, Near Toulon." It is an effect of mistral, with waves breaking on volcanic rocks.

Henry Bacon, from Boston, contributes a picture entitled "Un Brave." The principal figure is a sailor with his arm in a sling, seated in the corner of a pew in a village church, his eyes fixed upon the ditsance, as though following the service. He is bronzed by exposure to wind and weather and has the rugged features and high cheekbones of the Norse forefathers. In the pew behind sit two young peasant girls, whispering together of the lately returned hero, who, however, appears wholly unconscious of their interest.

The old people in the several corners of the old Norman structure are nodding or fast asleep, in spite of the light streaming in through the old stained-glass windows and coloring the sides of the old pews with stripes of violet, yellow, and green. The massive old Norman pillars, with their fretted capitals, and the old-time organ loft, make a pleasing setting to the personages. The church is one of the cherished historical monuments of France, and will be easily recognized by those acquainted with quaint old Etretat, in Normandy.

Miss Elizabeth Gardner, from Exeter, N. H., calls her picture "Dans les Champs," ("In the Fields.") It represents a child, almost nude, asleep under a tree in a field of wheat, watched over by a big shepherd dog. In sentiment and execution it is worthy of Miss Gardner's high reputation.

Henry S. Bisbing, from Philadelphia, sends a large canvas, entitled "The Plains of Holland—Close of Day." A broad expanse of meadow land stretches away to a far-distant horizon, closing with a windmill. Cattle, lying in various attitudes of repose, are dotted about, and over the whole landscape the last lingering rays of the setting sun cast a roseate hue, which concentrates in the distance in a broad band of warm light, while just above the horizon, in a clear, warm sky, the rising moon appears. The picture is one of Mr. Bisbing's best.

The artist's second canvas is called "Indian Summer." It represents a woodland road bordered with trees. A flock of sheep are browsing along the path. The warm key of color admirably conveys the golden glow of Autumn.

Miss Florence Este, from Philadelphia, sends two drawings.

Anne Lawrence Gregory, from New-York, sends a life-sized portrait of a little boy in a blue sailor suit, seated in an old oak chair, and a small picture of a woman in a white gown, seated in the corner of a divan, an open book lying on her lap.

Edward Grenet, from San Antonio, Texas, is represented by "Nouvelles Tristes" (Sad News,) showing a young woman rendered sadly pensive by the news contained in a letter she holds in her hand. The picture is a harmony in violet and yellow.

Eli Harvey, from Cincinnati, sends a lady's portrait and "Le Soir," (The Evening,) an autumn effect on the George d'Apremont, in the forest of Fontainebleau.

Miss Eudora Hereford, from Covington, Ky., scores well with "Sommeil d'Enfant," (The Child's Slumber.) In a cool, quiet landscape a woman and her child, of the Brittany peasant class, have stopped on their journey through the fields to rest for a few minutes. The child, overcome by fatigue, has at once fallen asleep near its mother's feet. With her hands clasped round her knees, the woman is calmly and dreamily waiting for the child's slumber to cease. The canvas very successfully depicts the expression of sweet and peaceful abandon on a sleeping child's countenance.

S. L. Landeau, from La Crosse, Wis., sends a painting called "The Remorse of Judas." It is a large canvas representing Judas hurrying aimlessly along, his tunic torn and dragging after him on the ground. His gestures reflect his dreadful mental condition of deep remorse. A second figure, symbolic of a sorrowful Christ, follows him as in a vision, with features rendered to convey sympathy rather than reproach. Only the very top of the hillside, crowned with olive trees, is illuminated by the setting sun. The rest of the landscape is in shadow. The treatment of the sky and distant hills harmonizes with the solemn character of the subject.

Louis Loeb, from Cleveland, Ohio, has a full figure of a small blond boy with delicate, refined features, dressed in rough, dark-blue clothes, holding a large bunch of blue violets. It is catalogued "P'tit Bonhomme en Bleu," (A Little Chap in Blue.) The same artist's "Etude" is a study in delicate pink and gray of a young woman reading, wearing a pink Summer blouse, her face lit up by a pleasant smile.

Walter McEwen, from Chicago, sends two charming pictures, one called "The Mirror," the other "A Dutch Interior." Both were painted in Holland. The "Interior" shows some girls in quaint Dutch costumes and caps, seated in an old window, through which one sees the buildings opposite.

William Seftwick Dodge, from Virginia, sends a ceiling decoration for the National Library of Congress at Washington, entitled "Ambition." It is eighteen feet in diameter and contains about fourteen figures, some much over life-size. In the foreground are represented the various professions of the world striving after the crown and palm that are ahead of them, held by a woman, representing Victory, who is leading a horse.

H. O. Tanner, whose "Young Sabotmaker" elicited so much admiration last year, is again to the front with a large canvas representing "Daniel in the Lions' Den." The prophet is in a large chamber of Asszrian brick, on whose waals are shown friezes of colored lions. Part of the gallery or balcony dominates the prison from which, supposedly, the King occasionally witnessed the sport provided for his amusement below. Daniel is leaning against a projection, which serves to give additional strength to the great walls of the construction.

The moonlight enters through a window or trapdoor over his head, and catches on his folded hands and richly embroidered robe. The upper part of the body is in shadow, with the head turned toward the window above. In the deep shadow are the dark bodies of the lions, walking restlessly up and down, their fiery eyes giving additional terror to the darkness.

One lion is resting on his haunches near Daniel, part of his head and paw being in the line of the moonlight, while in the background a streak of moonflight catches the back of another lion.

Laurence A. Southwick, from Buffalo, exhibits a three-quarter length portrait of a young girl—Mlle. de S., daughter of the late Count Csar's first chamberlain. She is represented playing the violin, and the artist has succeeded in making a very harmonious composition. The rapt attitude and dreamy expression of the young player are in perfect keeping with the coloring of pale green, gold, and gray.

S. Seymour Thomas, from Texas, exhibits the portrait of Miss Beulah Hubbell of Des Moines, standing before a rich, wine-colored plush curtain and wearing a white satin decolletée gown, finished with sable at the neck and sleeves. A soft lamplight glow illumines the head and shoulders. Mr. Thomas also sends the portrait of Mrs. Hubbell in a gray satin dress of ashes-of-roses tint, and in the pastels section, a "Petite Déjeuner," (Early Breakfast,) recalling the pleasing child pictures he has already exhibited.

Florian Pelxoto, from San Francisco, exhibits two genre subjects. The larger one is entitled "Le Bain de Soleil," (The Sun Bath.) It is simple in composition and evinces a studied desire to adhere as clearly to nature as possible in a search for repose-ful movement.

A group of old men are sitting against an ancient moss-grown wall in a warm glow of sunlight toward the end of an Autumnal day. The falling leaves are rust colored and withered—as much so as the faces of these types of Normandy peasants, with threadbare capotes, patched blouses, and corduroy trousers.

The other tableau, much smaller, though not less important, is a study of mobile facial expression. It is entitled "Seul," (Alone,) and represents an old man sitting in his deserted little cottage, his sad thoughts filled with memories of the past and of his departed helpmeet.

Edwin Lord Meeks, from Boston, exhibits a picture representing a group of muleteers and travelers on the road to Ispahan, putting their horses to water in a brook which reflects the sky above and makes a note of intense blue in a tawny landscape. It is a very striking late afternoon effect.

Two of Bouguereau's Inventions.

William Bouguereau exhibits the portrait of the Countess de Cam, wearing a white dress with red carnations, and "La Vague," (The Wave,) a young woman laughing in the opaline Summer atmosphere at the wave which has thrown her down.

Emile Dameron sends two ravishing landscapes. One is a view of the valley and chateau of Angles, in the Vienne Department. The River Angelin flows rapidly along the bottom of the valley, where the evening mist is rising toward the horizon, whose reddened clouds reveal traces of the sunken sun. The chapel and belfry of the abbey of the St. Croix are distinguished below and to the right the ruins of the Chateau d'Angles, which formerly belonged to Cardinal de la Balue, are proudly profiled on the evening sky. "La Volle de Mariée de la Petite Mirette" (Little Mirette's Wedding Veil) is a pretty canvas showing a village maiden entering her veil outside the cottage door at the top of some old stone stairs, bordered with fragrant flowers.

Jules Lefebre sends the portrait of a young lady in white.

Léon Bonnat is represented by a portrait of M. Ribot, Minister of Justice.

Jules Valadon exhibits two works, full of sentiment and remarkably harmonious in coloring. "Egarée" (Lost) is a young woman who has lost her way and has sunk exhausted in a bare landscape on which the sun is declining. Bareheaded, her hair down her back, her legs are crossed under her, both hands fall in a movement of weariness, and her bowed head and uncovered shoulder complete a realistic vision of despair.

The other canvas represents the head of an old saint, her head bowed and her hands clasped in prayer. The expression is very fine.

H. Fantin-Latour contributes "La Toilette" and a "Venus with Cupids," in oils, and an "Ondine" in pastels.

Two pictures and a statue in bronze of the artist Paul Baudry form the exhibit of Gérôme. His larger canvas represents the promenade of the Court in chaises in the garden of Versailles. In the foreground are Louis XIV. and Mme. de Maintenon, the Court following behind. The Château is illumined by the sun's last reflected rays, and the rising moon glows on the water of the fountains. The smaller picture is Truth, furious, getting out of her well, armed with a whip. Last year Gérôme showed "Truth" deserted by mankind in the bottom of the well.

Antoine Guillemet's largest landscape is a view of Paris, with its monuments and environs, taken from London at a spot where the waste land is covered with bushes beaten by the wind. In the other, M. Guillemet shows us Barfleur under a stormy gray sky. The church of the little port is reflected in the water at low tide. Rocks, seaweed, and the little figures of fisherwomen going down to the sea complete the tableau.

"Captive," by Albert Dawant, represents Napoleon I. in the bedroom of the King of Rome, who is lying in his cradle. The Emperor has been playing with the infant, now fallen asleep holding in his tiny hands the hand of Napoleon, who dares not release himself, and meditates. An aide de camp enters in the background to recall Napoleon to his imperial duties, and the nurse, her finger on her lips, advances toward him, beckoning not to break the silence.

Henry Eugene Delacroix's picture is entitled "Poésie Guerrière," ("Martial Poetry.") Inspired by the Fatherland, a young maiden robed in rose, tinted by the rays of the rising sun, is stirring up the courage of the soldiers, who extend in a red sheet toward the distance, like a field of poppies. They are descending the steps in serried ranks, glistening in the early sunlight. The ensemble of the composition is resumed in the three colors of the national flag, softened by the morning mist.

Mme. Delacroix-Garnier contributes a charming rustic scene catalogued "Loin de Paris," ("Far from Paris.") It represents the end of a luncheon in a country garden. In the foreground a young mother is giving her child the breast, while, farther off, the father is smoking his cigarette, his face reflecting the joy of being in the country, far from the noise of the capital. The impression is one of calm repose and family joy.

Julien Dupré sends two oil paintings and a gouache, "La Vallée de la Durdent" (The Valley of the Durdent) is a wide meadow, filled with cows. To the left a dairymaid carrying her two pails is walking quickly, for a storm is coming and the sky threatens a downpour.

"La Sortie de la ferme" (Leaving the Farm) shows a flock of sheep led by the shepherd, in full sunlight. They are in the foreground, and the background is formed by the trees around the farm. The gouache is called "A l'ombre," (In the Shade,) and represents two cows drinking from a large pail under a shady tree, the dairymaid watching them with tranquil eyes.

Jules Breton exhibits a sunlight effect called "Dans la Plaine," (In the Plain.) Some peasants are resting in the shade of a cornstack that is being built, the farmer's wife is seated on a bundle of straw, and two robust workmen are stretched out in an attitude of repose It is the hour for refreshment, and a young girl, wearing a hood, has brought a basket of provisions which the farmer's wife is taking in her hands. Further off is a man coming toward the group, leaving behind him a horse and wagon loaded with corn. In the background is a field of cut corn, with some trees and a distant tower.

"Dès l'Aurore" (With the Aurora) represents a peasant woman, carrying a pitcher on her shoulder, crossing a field of Lucerne before sunrise. The sky is illumined by the rays of dawn.

Leon Barillot's "Marsh in the Fields in Normandy" is a splendid landscape. The sun has just appeared above the horizon, sleeping nature appears to awake, the fields, the foliage, the water, are gradually goldening in the morning light. A peasant in the background is tilling a field, his horses are enveloped in the morning mists, and in the foreground some Norman cows, driven by a dairymaid, are drinking from the marsh.

In "La Ferme Santais" (The Santais Farm) the afternoon sun brilliantly illumines a farm in the Seine-Inferieure, with its orchard and old thatched farm buildings. A young peasant is letting out of their stables a herd of multi-colored animals, to lead them into the adjoining pasture.

Edouard Debat-Ponsan exhibits a decorative painting for the Toulouse City Hall representing the visit of Loménie de Brienne, Governor and Archbishop of Toulouse, to the sculptor François Lucas, working, in 1775, on his bas-relief executed to celebrate the completion of the Canal du Midi.

Le Senéchal de Kerdreoret exhibits a remarkable marine—a December tempest on the Normandy coast. After the gale two seamen, whose fishing boat has been crushed in the tempest, are endeavoring to save the wreckage.

The same artist's second canvas is an effect of Spring sunlight at Antites, in the Alpes-Maritimes. Two women are busy washing clothes near an old ruined mill, sheltered by tall trees, brilliant in their new adornment of early Spring foliage.

Francis Tattegrain contributes a picture entitled "Les Bouches Inutiles." (Useless Mouths.) During the siege of Chateau-Gaillard in 1203-4 the garrison, being short of provisions, expelled the women, children, and old men of Andelys. They were in turn repelled by the besiegers and compelled, during four months, to subsist on herbs and roots and, finally, on the corpses of their companions.

Toward the top of the canvas, on the left, is the besieged castle; to the right the lines of the besiegers, and in the background the valley of the Seine. In the middle is a big ravine, where are huddled together on the snow that covers the landscape the living skeletons of the inhabitants of Andelys. In the foreground four or five figures are disputing over the division of a dead woman's body which they are beginning to eat.

Lecompte du Nüy contributes portraits of two very pretty ladies.

Albert Maignan exhibits an immense canvas for the decoration of the ceiling of the St. Etienne Chamber of Commerce. It represents St. Etienne presenting to France the products of her industry. In the foreground a young woman is measuring a wide ribbon, while behind her is a workman bringing a bale of raw silk. Metallurgy is symbolized by smiths and puddlers working amid the reflections of iron in fusion. Miners are going toward the coal pits. Floating in the air above are genii, throwing long spirals of multicolored ribbon. A figure typifying renown is blowing a trumpet, and above all is the town of Etienne, represented by a workwoman presenting a rifle to France, who repays her with wreaths of laure.

Rochegrosse Depicts Human Anguish.

"Angoisse Humaine," (Human Anguish,) is the title of a big picture by Georges Rochegrosse. Against a stormy twilight sky is profiled a chain of hills of a dark violet hue. Below extends a modern city befogged by the smoke of numerous factories. In the foreground is a steep, rough slope, to surmount which a crowd of men and women of every social station are struggling in a frenzied way.

On the ground lie the bodies of those who have gone under in the struggle; women with lacerated vestments, stained with mud; weak ones pitilessly thrown down by the strong. All are desperately stretching out their arms toward a variegated cloud which surrounds transparent, floating figures, fleeting, intangible symbols of the desires of each individual in the throng, whose faces, some beseeching, others furious, express the various forms of anguish experienced in the vain struggle.

Rochegrosse also sends a similar canvas, representing the quintet scene from the "Maitres Chanteurs." In the workshop of Hans Sachs are assembled the five principal personages of the piece. Through the window, adorned with jasmine, the sun sends its rays on to Walter's head. Eva is leaning tenderly on Hans Sachs's shoulder. A bouquet of flowers is lying on the bench, and also a gala cake.

In the sculpture section the absence of Paul Wayland Bartlett is much regretted. Mr. Bartlett's work for the new Congressional Library has prevented him from contributing any works to this year's Salon, but next year we hope to see his statues of Columbus, Michael Angelo, and the Law.

Miss Claire Huxley, from San Francisco, whose "Grandmother's Prayer" attracted attention in 1895, sends a portrait bust of a young woman. It is capitally executed, simple in movement, and full of feeling.

Frederic MacMonnies, from Brooklyn, scores a triumph with his life-sized statue, in bronze, of Shakespeare, executed for the new Library of Congress at Washington. A medallion portrait of Miss Susie Kennedy of Brooklyn on horseback, and a life-sized group, "Venus and Adonis," complete Mr. MacMonnies's exhibit.

Gurney Mitchell, from Rochester, has a highly-finished life-sized statue, entitled "Le Baigneur," (The Bather.) It is a young athelete who has just stepped from the water and is wiping himself. The right leg is raised slightly, resting on a rock. This attitude, combined with the downward movement of the arms moving the towel, causes a graceful play of muscles, which Mr. Mitchell has caught admirably.

John Red, a rising Boston sculptor, whose work I had the pleasure of commending last year, is represented by a mystic bas-relief in wax, entitled "Ecstacy." It shows in profile the features of a nun in the ecstacy of prayer, and is a remarkable depictment of simplicity and piety.

Hector Lemaire exhibits two masterpieces, "Les Chiens du Mont St. Bernard" is a bas-relief in marble, executed for the Museum of Natural History. It represents two of the sagacious creatures succoring a child they have found in the snow. "La Roche qui Pleure," (The Weeping Rock,) is a strong study of the nude. A weeping nymph is seated on a rock, her head and torso thrown down in a recumbent attitude. Her hair hangs dishevelled over the rock, whence her tears seem to issue.

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ASTORIA'S NEW HOSPITAL

A HANDSOME BUILDING WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

It Is a Monument to the Energy and Perseverance of the Women Who Have Had It Constructed—Will Be Opened for Inspection To-morrow with a Reception, Dancing, and Other Entertainment—List of Its Officers and Other Managers.

The new hospital in Astoria, L. I., is completed, and in order that the friends and supporters of the institution may have an opportunity to inspect the building, a public reception is to be held there to-morrow afternoon and evening. The reception is not to consist of a simple inspection of the structure and its appointments, but will be enlivened with music, a Punch and Judy show, and other features. The afternoon reception will be from 3 until 5 o'clock. In the evening visitors will be welcome at and after 8 o'clock. A concert will take up an hour and a half, when those present will be given a chance to dance. The male and female wards have been handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the committee in charge promise to make the event a pleasing one.

The formal opening of the building for the reception of patients will take place May 4. It will be observed with religious services, and afterward the patients in the present hospital building, on Flushing Avenue, will be transferred to the new hospital building, which stands on Crescent Street, opposite the Church of the Redeemer. The situation is on high ground that affords good drainage and other advantages for an institution of that character.

New Astoria Hospital.
Will Be Opened by Its Managers To-morrow for Inspection.

The building is of wood, the main portion of the structure being three stories high. On the first floor are the male and female wards, two surgical wards, a dining room, and a number of bathrooms and large closets. The operating room occupies a circular extension in the rear of the main building on the first floor The extension is fitted with large windows that afford ample light. The second floor of the hospital is given over to two children's wards and rooms for the nurses, while the servants' quarters are on the third floor of the main structure. Besides these features, there are five pleasantly situated rooms for private patients. These rooms have been designated as "memorial rooms," and each one has been furnished by persons interested in the hospital in memory of either relatives or friends.

In the arrangement of both the interior and exterior of the building great care has been exercised. The Building Committee held many consultations with the architects, and besides inspected a number of hospitals in other places with the view of making the Astoria Hospital a model of completeness and comfort. That they have succeeded has been admitted by a number of persons authorized to judge of such matters.

The hospital building stands in the centre of a large plot of ground. At the rear of the grounds a large stable has been built for the accommodation of the ambulance and horse. It is the intention of the managers to put out the grounds in a tasteful and attractive manner.

It is estimated that the hospital building and fittings cost over $20,000. The cornerstone of the new institution was laid on Nov. 1 last, that day being the third anniversary of the founding of the hospital.

The building that is about to be vacated was formerly a private residence. It was leased for three years and fitted up as conveniently as its limited space would permit. The need of a hospital was so great that the accommodations afforded by the building soon became altogether too limited. It was finally decided to erect a suitable structure. Board of Managers will not act hastily in the matter as it fully realized the magnitude of the undertaking.

Its first encouragement came from Mrs. F. E. Hagemeyer, the President of the hospital. Mrs. Hagemeyer signified her willingness to subscribe $6,000 toward the building fund should the Board of Managers raise an equal amount by subscription. The offer was at once accepted, and in a remarkably short period of time the stipulated amount was subscribed. The selection and purchase of the site for the hospital and the preparation of plans next followed. The result is the new building, which is a monument to the perseverance of Astoria women.

The Reception Committee for Thursday is composed of Mrs. J. M. Blackwell, Mrs. George A. Halsey, Mrs. Benjamin G. Strong, Mrs. George M. Potter, Mrs. A. J. Anderson, Mrs. Alexander Bartow, Mrs. George W. Bisbing, Mrs. Reverdy H. Salisden, Mrs. William J. Burnett, Mrs. George E. Clay, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. M. L. Dennler, Mrs. Neil O. Fitch, Mrs. J. S. Kelsey, Mrs. E. Lemcke, Mrs. MacMillan, Mrs. Alfred Nelson, Mrs. C. N. Platt, Mrs. H. W. Reboul, Mrs. Horatio G. Sanford, Mrs. C. D. Steinhuhrer, Mrs. J. Harvey Smedley, Mrs. W. Remsent Taylor, and Miss Grace Williams.

The members of the Advisory Board of the hospital are E. Lemcke, President; George M. Potter, Homer W. Reboul, C. W. Hallett, F. E. Hagemeyer, J. Harvey Smedley, and Philip Burkhalter.

The hospital is under the management of a board of nine ladies. The officers are: President—Mrs. F. E. Hagemeyer; First Vice President—Mrs. James M. Blackwell; Second Vice President—Mrs. Robert Bener; Treasurer—Mrs. C. W. Hallett; Secretary—Mrs. Robert S. Fanning. The other members of the board are Mrs. Benjamin Moore, Jr., Mrs. R. Harison, Mrs. Russell Smith, and Mrs. Daniel S. Riker.

The medical staff consists of Drs. W. Remsen Taylor, Neil Orrin Fitch, C. N. Platt, B. G. Stoner, and A. J. Anderson.

Mrs. Mulligan is the housekeeper and Miss Wynant is head nurse.

There is a training school for nurses in connection with the institution.

William Kenwood Failed to Appear.

William Kenwood, watchman at the Metropolitan Club, failed to appear in the Yorkville Court yesterday to press his charge against a former employe of the club named Murphy of stealing jewelry valued at $45 from the lockers of members. The case was adjourned until May 5. Fifteen men have told the House Committee of the club that they paid Kenwood money to secure positions for them in the clubhouse. Superintendent Callaghan said in court that he thought he would discharge Kenwood. Affidavits were submitted by Max Stinert to show that Kenwood was accused of irregular practices in real estate transactions in Chicago. Murphy says the charge against him is the result of a conspiracy.

Will Be Prosecuted for Bigamy.

Annie Everett of Brooklyn went to Jersey City yesterday to identify Edward I. Fraser, who, being married, married her, took her to Liverpool, and there deserted her. When Fraser was confronted with his victim he whimperingly asked her not to prosecute him. Miss Everett assured him that she would prosecute him to the full extent of the law. She was confirmed in her determination when Chief Murphy showed her a photograph of Mrs. Fraser No. 1. Miss Everett identified the cape and jewelry worn by the first wife as her property, stolen from her by Fraser when he left her in Liverpool.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—A Pair of Spectacles; Old Cronies—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—After Dark—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Myles Aroon—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Speculator—8:15. Matinée—Cavalleria Rusticana and La Lacondiera.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30. Matinée.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Rob Roy—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Santanelli—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Chieftain—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
KOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Die Weber—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Piano Recital—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Operatic Concert.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Prestidigitation and Dancing—8:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Mets vs. Newark—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	47	41	46
6 A. M.	47	41	46
9 A. M.	47	44	50
12 M.	49	47	54
4 P. M.	50	48	54
6 P. M.	51	49	53
9 P. M.	48	48	52
12 P. M.	45	49	51

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....50.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....46.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....48.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....53.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

ASKED TO STULTIFY HIMSELF.

The small number of hysterical persons who have scared themselves by magnifying PLATT until they can see nothing else, and are shrieking for a veto of the Greater New-York bill, are simply asking Gov. MORTON to stultify himself, and some of them are telling him that he will be a terrible rascal unless he makes a fool of himself. The state of mind into which these persons have worked themselves is quite a remarkable exhibition of morbid psychology, and one of its effects seems to be to render its victims incapable of telling the truth on this particular subject. Perhaps they do not mean to falsify, but in their perturbed condition they cannot distinguish the true from the false.

Let us recall a few simple facts, not for the benefit of these persons, because they will refuse to look at them, but by way of reminding ourselves that the voice of the people does not proceed from Bedlam. It was in 1890 that the Legislature created the Consolidation Commission, made up of some of the most prominent citizens of this part of the State, headed by ANDREW H. GREEN, who had long been an enthusiastic advocate of establishing one grand metropolis at the gateway of the continent. After studying the problem for nearly four years they made a unanimous and earnest report in favor of consolidation, and suggested that the general question be submitted to a vote of the people immediately concerned. This was done at the election of 1894, and the response was favorable by a large majority. The commission then submitted a bill to the Legislature, with reasons in support of it, declaring the consolidation at once and authorizing the commission to proceed with the preparation of measures to give it effect, all existing administrative agencies and jurisdictions continuing "until and except so far as" changed by legislation to be afterward enacted.

The Governor in his message spoke strongly of the duty of the Legislature to take the steps necessary to carry the wishes of the people into effect, but recommended the creation of a new commission. The bill of the old commission was changed merely to conform with this recommendation, but it became complicated with other measures, and after passing the Assembly by an almost unanimous vote it failed in the Senate. At the beginning of the present session the Governor reminded the Legislature that "no definite action" had been taken on this matter, which was one that "deeply concerns the interest and the wishes of more than one-half the population of the State," and urged that some "conclusive action" be taken at this session. The Consolidation Commission's bill was again introduced, with a provision that the first section, declaring the consolidation, should take effect at the beginning of 1898 instead of taking effect at once. In committee the bill was again changed to meet the Governor's original suggestion as to the appointment of a new commission, and in the Senate it was amended so as to require a "final report" next February and provision for an election of the Mayor of the enlarged municipality next year. These changes had the approval of the Green-Stranahan commission, and that is exactly the bill now in the Governor's hands.

Whatever scheme PLATT or any other politicians may have had or may still have, the fact that the present Legislature passed the bill, in obedience to the popular vote of 1894, in pursuance of the Governor's recommendations, and by a division which was considerably off the party line, does not make it a Platt scheme, or change its character or its purpose. We have not the least doubt that if PLATT had decided to oppose this very bill and had tried to defeat it, he would have been just as violently denounced for that as he is now denounced for securing its passage, if he did secure it. We do not credit him with any better motive than a desire to take advantage of a popular movement for the benefit of his party, but we do not think the movement was rendered infamous by the fact that he did not oppose it any more than the school-reform cause was made iniquitous by the fact that he was not against it.

In fact, the Greater New-York bill was one which it was the plain duty of the Legislature to pass, for, apart from giving consolidation effect to the future—more than three years after the time of the popular vote in its favor—it merely creates a commission to prepare the necessary charter legislation to be acted upon hereafter, and after the people shall have had a chance to elect a new Assembly. Talk about its having been "jammed through" the Legislature is as ridiculous as the attacks upon its provisions. It occupied a large share of attention during the session of last year. It was introduced on the first day of the present session. A special sub-committee of the two Committees on Cities gave hearings upon it in this city and in Brooklyn. It is a short bill and easily understood, and it was passed after being fully considered in both the Senate and Assembly. Hearings were then given before the Mayors, and it was again passed by both houses under the ordinary methods of procedure and with many changes of votes from the first record. The only thing in the least exceptional was its passage notwithstanding the non-acceptance of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, a thing which the Constitution duly provides for.

Not the least evidence has been produced showing or tending to show that consolidation is less desirable or less desired now than in 1894, and the probability is strong that the sentiment is more and more in its favor every year, and no criticism of any real force has been brought against the manner of providing for it in this bill. The one tangible thing is that PLATT has favored it instead of opposing it, and his shadow has been conjured to such proportions as to darken the whole undertaking to those shrinking and shivering persons who are imploring Gov. MORTON to eat his own recommendations and put his veto upon the "conclusive action" which he urged the present Legislature to take.

THE SPECIAL JURY SYSTEM.

The bill drawn by Justice BARRETT of the Supreme Court, with the assistance of some of the other Judges of the same bench, providing for special juries in important criminal cases in counties of more than 500,000 inhabitants, which is to say, in this city and Brooklyn, has quietly become a law, and without exciting much attention it has established the most important reform in the jury system of modern times.

More discredit had been thrown upon the system by the difficulty and delay in obtaining juries, and the inferior character of the juries obtained, in "sensational" criminal cases, than by all other causes combined. In fact, it was just here that the ancient trial by jury seemed to have broken down. This new law provides the means of obtaining a superior order of juries for these very cases. It creates a special Commissioner of Jurors for each of these two counties, to be appointed and to be removable by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the department in which the county is situated. This Commissioner must keep a special list of 3,000 selected names, taken from the regular jury list after an examination to ascertain qualifications of intelligence, character, and freedom from bias on general accounts, such as objecting to capital punishment, circumstantial evidence, &c. In short, this special list is intended to contain the best available material for really intelligent and fair-minded jurymen without regard to any particular case. From the special list the special jury is to be drawn for any trial that may require it, that question being determined by the Appellate Division on proper application by either the prosecution or defense. It will depend upon the importance or intricacy of the case, or any exciting circumstances that may make it difficult to get a jury or to have a fair trial under the ordinary procedure.

Not only will this system give assurance of intelligent, upright, and fair-minded jurymen for important criminal trials by excluding all others from the list to be drawn upon, but it will largely do away with the aversion to serving upon such trials. It will bring together only men who would be willing to serve together, if they were to serve at all, and it offers an inducement by relieving those on the special list of all chance of having to do other jury duty and of having to act as a special juror in more than one trial in the same year. This is a reform of far-reaching importance, and, with that for elevating our public-school system, will make a shining spot on the record of the present Legislature.

THE TRIALS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

In considering the cases of the five Uitlanders, one of them an American, who have been convicted of high treason to the South African Republic and condemned to death on their own plea of guilty, it is necessary to assume that they had taken the oath of allegiance to the republic, and had thus waived the protection of the Governments under which they were respectively born. Otherwise it is impossible that they should have pleaded guilty of an offense which, if they had not renounced their natal allegiance, they could not possibly have committed. Even so, a conviction upon a capital charge upon a plea of guilty could not be had in any of the States of the Union or in any country under the Anglo-Saxon system of jurisprudence. The Judge would refuse to receive the plea and would order the trial to proceed and insist that the guilt of the accused should be established by affirmative evidence.

The fact that the accused were in this case counseled to plead guilty indicates that they had received assurances that at least the extreme penalty of the law should not, in that case, be inflicted upon them. The pardoning power of the republic is no doubt vested in the President, and President KRUEGER simply cannot help taking the political aspects of such a case into his consideration. He is compelled to allow for the prejudices of those of his countrymen who are less enlightened than he himself, and he has several times shown notable dexterity in steering a middle course between their prejudices and his own enlightenment. He may very well have considered that he would shock his countrymen less by using his prerogative of showing mercy after the prisoners had merely confessed their guilt than after they had denied it and a protracted trial had revived all the animosities excited by JAMESON'S raid, which had begun to subside in view of the sincere disavowal of the raid by the British Government and the apparent intention of the British courts to do justice to the raiders whom President KRUEGER wisely returned to the jurisdiction of their own country.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN seems to have been less regardful of Boer than of British sentiment in sending word to President KRUEGER, as soon as the sentence of death was announced, that the British Government was confident that the sentence would not be executed. Thereby he may have lessened his own difficulties at Westminster, but he seems to have increased those of his correspondent at Pretoria. If there is anything to which the Boers, in their present frame of mind, are unprepared to submit, it is to the appearance of British dictation. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S message must have made it distinctly harder than it would otherwise be for President KRUEGER to exercise clemency.

There cannot, however, be any doubt that he will exercise it. Policy no less than humanity dictates his avoidance of a course which would still further strain the relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal, and which would directly threaten the extinction of the republic. British reports, indeed, tell us that the prisoners now condemned have been treated officially with much consideration, bitter as has been the popular feeling against them. In the case of Mr. HAMMOND, the American, it even appears that he was allowed to absent himself from the Transvaal, on the pledge, which he has kept, to return and stand his trial. It is difficult to believe that such a pledge would have been either given or taken if there was any expectation on either side that his life might be required of him.

In any view, the case is scarcely one for international interference. The plea of the prisoners indicates that they had become naturalized citizens of the republic. Their chief grievance was that as naturalized citizens they were not entitled to the same political privileges with the natives. The old Dutch division of "great" and "small" burghers which was taken to South Africa in the seventeenth century was brought to North America at the same time. It is curious to recall that it existed on this island during the Dutch rule, and the invidiousness of it may be inferred from the fact that the number of "great burghers" in New-Amsterdam was never above twenty. This is the state of things against which the Uitlanders have been agitating. When they carried their agitation to the length of inciting an invasion by an armed force, they rendered themselves amenable to the law. We repeat that it is inconceivable that President KRUEGER will allow the sentence to be executed, but if it be true that the one native American concerned has sworn allegiance to the South African Republic, it is impossible to see upon what ground our Government can interfere. We have persistently maintained the right of expatriation since the formation of our Government, and have even affirmed it by an act of Congress. If it appears that HAMMOND has exercised this right, we can go no further in his behalf than an appeal to the South African Republic, through its suzerain, the British Government, to spare his life simply upon the ground of humanity.

IS KEELY THE NEW MAHATMA?

It is an interesting coincidence that while the recent convention of the Theosophists was in session the Keely Motor Company was reorganized and announcement was made that the motor would soon be tested on a street railway car. We are still inclined to regard with favor our own suggestion, made a few days ago, that the new Mahatma who has taken charge of the occult business of the Theosophical Society, and whose identity is concealed from the world at large and Theosophic rank and file, may be no less a person than Mr. CLAUDE FALLS WRIGHT, the young Secretary, who has been so freely describing the unknown wonder-worker's supernatural powers; but we are not unwilling to consider evidence tending to show that the new Occult Guardian is JOHN E. W. KEELY.

During the recent convention the society exhibited a high regard for KEELY, and we pointed out a few months ago that KEELY was known to be doing business on a mahatmic basis. His "polar-depolar sympathetic force," and "interchange of polar and depolar sympathy" are clearly the mahatmic "thought-waves" under other names, and it is admitted that the "astral" forces or manifestations which are the stock in trade of the Mahatmas, wherever these personages reside, whether on the tops of the Himalayas or in a New-York flat, are to be observed in KEELY'S workshop.

KEELY is also affected by such "conditions" as those which sometimes interrupted the memorable "materializations" of the Eddy family in Vermont from which Mme. BLAVATSKY and Col. OLCOTT drew inspiration for the establishment of the Theosophic Society and cult. He said to his inquiring guests in Philadelphia on the 17th day of January last:

"I am always a good deal disturbed when I begin one of these exhibitions, for sometimes, if an unsympathetic person is present, the machines will not work."

And at the same time the most faithful, credulous, and generous of KEELY'S supporters explained that the motive power discovered by the old gentleman was really "the will of GOD," and that KEELY could move railroad cars merely by looking at them and talking to them, without the aid of any machinery whatever. It is stated now, however, that he prefers to have the assistance of a little box, "eighteen inches long by eight inches wide," fastened to the front platform of the car, but connected in no way with the running gear. It should be said that, as reported by the officers of his company, he has "abandoned the vaporic ether system" and now uses the "vibratory" method, which is another name for "the polar-depolar sympathy." This change, we suppose, could not be avoided, although his followers had expended about $250,000 in perfecting the application of the force now laid aside. But if he can, as he says, "run a street car crowded to the roof with a machine no bigger than your hand," or merely by talking to it, the new "basis" is better than the old one.

At the recent convention KEELY was mentioned with expressions of profound respect by leading Theosophists who have been permitted to know the name of the new Mahatma. Dr. J. D. BUCK of Cincinnati, acting President of the society after the death of Mr. JUDGE, and Chairman of the convention, referred as follows to KEELY in a learned paper which he had prepared for the edification of the assembly:

"No one holding firmly to the mechanical theory of the universe has advanced a single step in any real discovery or apprehension of the essential truths of cosmic or human evolution.

"The single exception is J. E. W. KEELY of Philadelphia. J. E. W. KEELY seems to combine the intuitions of the seer with the practical knowledge of mechanics, and is at once a scientist and a philosopher. Though he has nowhere completely formulated the old philosophy to which I have referred, his conception of the constitution of matter and the correlation of force is in complete harmony with it. In his apprehension of the working powers of nature he has no equal in his generation.

"If science would change its working hypothesis, the Keelys of science would doubtless become more numerous. [This seems reasonable.] The Soul of the World, or Universal Spirit, lies at the heart of every atom, guiding and directing its movements. There is thus derived the introductory impulse to motion, to which Mr. KEELY refers, and, as he truly says, beyond which no finite mind can go; further than this, we must fathom the essence of the Supreme Spirit."

It is admitted that the new Mahatma was present in the convention. We have not been able to ascertain whether Mr. KEELY was in this city at the time, but it seems to us that the new Occult Director and honored associate of KOOT HOOMI and MORYA must be either KEELY or young CLAUDE FALLS WRIGHT. Owing to certain mysterious predictions proceeding from the society's group of "chelas," we are now inclined to believe KEELY is the man. It has been stated authoritatively that the new Guardian has a great "opportunity" because "the world will soon have a striking demonstration of the new era," and that "the recent discoveries as to the ethereal character of matter and the material character of ether" mark the "beginning of a new cycle." These, we think, are veiled allusions to the reorganization of the Keely Motor Company and the impending application of KEELY'S polar and depolar sympathy to the street cars.

"HECKLING" LEGISLATORS.

Dr. PARKHURST'S plan for subjecting unfaithful legislators to a course of heckling promises results more entertaining than valuable. Indeed, it is doubtful whether it would afford entertainment in the cases that ought to be most entertaining. A man who was asking for independent votes last Fall, and, having got them, went to Albany and did PLATT'S bidding all the session, is not apt to be so green as to think that he can get them again. He will probably decline to give any account of his stewardship, alleging some flimsy excuse, such as that, since he did not go to Albany for his health, it is all the more necessary for him to take care of it after the adjournment by avoiding all excitement, such as that of being catechised by his constituents.

If he appears, he will of course declare that he has been actuated by the purest motives. If he sticks to this incredible statement, and confines himself to it, the catechists will scarcely get any "forrader." In fact, the only catechism that would reveal anything to the people would be that of a tribunal empowered to send for persons and papers. With the bank books of the legislators in hand, some good might be done. Pointed questions, as "How did you acquire the money to pay off the mortgage on your farm?" or "Where did you get that collar?" might in that case be useful or at least confusing. But it is quite safe to put the unfaithful legislators on the black list without taking the trouble to listen to their lies.

If the figures that appear in the baseball tables under "Games Won" and "Games Lost" should happen to get transposed some night in the hurry of going to press, what a leap to the front would the New-York players instantly take! And apparently they are trusting to an accident of this sort to give them at least the simulacrum of glory. Their hopes are vain. Proof-readers are careful and incorruptible men, and, though not infallible, they could not all make a mistake so grave in a single evening. Even if they did, nobody would believe the altered tables.

Seeing that the steamship Bermuda is not a pirate, but a vessel engaged in legal traffic and provided with papers as regular and authoritative as those borne by the most respectable of Cunarders, it would not be well for the Captain of a Spanish cruiser to interfere with her voyage in any way. Whatever the anxious Dons may suspect, they have no shadow of an excuse for attacking the Bermuda, either in United States waters or on the high seas, and even close to the coast of Cuba they would be justified in taking action otherwise than through the courts only in case they caught her in the very act of landing weapons or men destined for the insurgent army. Yet there is at Key West an impression, gained doubtless from the remarks of Spanish officers on the royal gunboat which recently called there, that the Bermuda will be sunk wherever they may find her, and that every man on board who may escape drowning will be summarily shot. The Bermuda, fortunately, is not likely to be overhauled, and even in case she were, it is not absolutely certain that she would be unable to defend herself. It is hardly necessary, therefore, to consider with much seriousness the consequences to Spain and to this country of a crime as yet uncommitted, especially as Spanish warriors threaten much and do little. Still, the problem is not without interest.

PERSONALS.

—A meeting to consider the best means of celebrating the four hundreth anniversary of Melanchthon's birth, on Feb. 16, 1897, has been held at his birthplace, Bretten, in Baden. The Grand Duke of Baden has consented to act as patron of the enterprise, which was started, and is actively promoted, by Dr. Nicholas Müller, Professor of Theology in Berlin. The foundation of a Melanchthon Museum on the site of the house in which he was born is proposed. The museum is to be built in the florid Gothic style, like the Melanchthon House at Wittenberg. The first story will contain a memorial hall, fitted up like a church and adorned with frescoes of scenes in Melanchthon's life and statues and portraits of the other Reformers. The upper story will contain manuscripts, printed publications, and other memorials.

—The Duke of Abercorn has accepted the Presidency of the committee which has undertaken the management of the fund for a memorial to the late George Augustus Sala. The Secretary is Dr. W. G. Thistle, in whose house Sala died. It is the intention of the committee to raise a monument over Sala's grave, and to provide for his widow. Bitter things are said in London concerning the parsimony of the proprietors of The Daily Telegraph in allowing the widow of their world-renowned contributor to become practically dependent on public charity.

—The next addition to the Anglican Episcopate will be the Rev. Philip Kemball Fyson, whose nomination by the Church Missionary Society the Archbishop of Canterbury has approved for a new missionary see in Japan. Mr. Fyson has worked in Japan since 1873, and has been of especial service to the Anglican Missions, although his work for the Bible Society has been of even wider value. He was a double first-class man at Cambridge, and worked as a curate in Hull before he went out to the mission field.

—President Steyn of the Orange Free State, now prominently before the public eye, received a considerable portion of his education in England, and studied law at Lincoln's Inn, where he served several terms. He did not proceed to be called at the bar. In this respect the careers of President Steyn and of Mr. Gladstone, who was a Lincoln's Inn student, though never called to the bar, are analogous.

—Of the Rev. Robert Jones, a prominent Welsh Baptist minister, who died a few years ago, it is recorded that during a Parliamentary election he made the following announcement from the pulpit: "I do not believe in capital punishment, but if there is any member of my church who intends voting for the Tory candidate I would gladly walk twenty miles to see him hanged."

—Jean de Reszke is engaged to be married to the Countess de Goulaine, who was formerly the wife of M. Mailly-Nesle. The lady was divorced civilly in Poland, and the divorce was ratified by the Pope last month. As the Poles are Roman Catholics, this ratification was necessary before M. de Reszke could be married according to the rights of the Church.

—It is announced that "the Kaiser has confided his latest artistic efforts, 'After Sedan,' and 'The Charge of the Guard at St. Poivat,' to the well-known battle painter, Herr Roechling, who will put a few finishing touches to the imperial masterpieces."

—The latest musical prodigy, now playing in Vienna, is a little Polish girl, aged nine, named Paula Szalit. It is said of her that she cannot only play works by all the great masters, but is capable of improvising to a considerable extent.

—Alexandré Dumas fils and his grandfather, the General, are to have statues in Paris on the Place Malesherbes, by the side of the author of "Monte Cristo." The locality will probably be known hereafter as the Square of the Three Dumas.

—Mr. Gladstone has been reading Harold Frederic's new novel. He thinks it "a masterpiece of character drawing."

"After Dark" at the Academy.

In the present production of Boucicault's old play, called "After Dark," at the big Academy, there is sufficient variety to suit all tastes except the best, which, of course, is not catered to by managers who present sensational melodrama with music hall trimmings.

There were those in the audience, which fairly filled the house last night, who were inclined to frat when the action of the drama was interrupted by "specialists" in the Elysium scene. From the art point of view their objections were reasonable, but from the standpoint of mere "human interest"—which has little to do with sensational melodrama—the very earnest contest of muscle and science, with the gloves, between Mr. Paddy McGuigan, a lean and lithe young Irish-American, and Mr. Johnny Banks, whose remote forebears were doubtless stalwart warriors in Guinea, was quite the best thing in the show, while art and nature mingled lovingly in the vocal athletics of Margaret Cline, who flung all illusion to the winds when she asked the audience to join in the chorus of "McCluskey" and make a noise that Tony Pastor might hear.

Mistress Cline was, artistically speaking, in her best form last night, but she seemed to be a little dubious about her hearers. She inclined to the opinion that there were folks present who had never heard her sing "McCluskey." She requested the inevitable boy in the gallery who called for the earthquake song at the proper moment to "shut up" with less than her usual vivacity. Though a large number of persons in the audience might not have guessed it, she was in an unusually polite mood. A few hisses were heard when the ruder portion of the audience recalled Mr. "Alf" Wilson, who told a few familiar yarns, including two Mr. Marshall Wilder has lately told more felicitously, and it was evident that the boxing match was not equally entertaining to all who saw it. But Margaret Cline, though she astounded a few, offended none.

As for the play, it was performed as such pieces were performed at the old Bowery in the days of its decadence, when the garlands were dead, and memories of "Eddy, Eddy, Eddy" had grown dim. Mr. W. A. Brady, the manager, was strenuous as old Tom, and the others were all willing and energetic. The railroad scene was very badly done, and was received with laughter.

Greek System of Voting.

From The London News.

I remember M. Tricoupis describing to me with much spirit and lucidity the precise method of Greek voting. There is an urn for each candidate, and every voter must vote "Yes" or "No" for each candidate. This breeds endless confusion, as M. Tricoupis pointed out to me, for though voters set out with explicit party tickets and the best intentions, they can rarely be induced to vote "Yes" for their own partisans only. When they come to the urn of a man for whom they have a sneaking liking they forget that a vote for him will neutralize the votes given for their own partisans, and they cannot always bring themselves to blackball.

"The beauty of the system," M. Tricoupis remarked with a smile, "is that it is founded on no principle whatever. It was part of the Constitution of the Ionian Isles—the only part we retained at the time of their union with Greece." "And how did it come to exist in the Ionian Isles?" I asked. "They got it from the English, who probably derived it from their clubs."

Chesterfield's Crooked Spire.

From The London News.

The crooked spire of Chesterfield is in a bad way. Our correspondent at Chesterfield says: "At a recent meeting of the Burgesses a report prepared by a London ecclesiastical architect showed that the ancient parish church and its world-famous crooked spire are in a lamentably dangerous state, and that unless immediate steps are taken this historic relic will speedily fall into ruin. He estimates that £15,000 must be spent to render the fabric safe, and that more will be required if the work is not undertaken at once. A fund was opened on the proposition of the Bishop of Southwell, and a strong committee of Churchmen and Nonconformists was elected to obtain the amount required."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hester—Gibb.

The wedding of Miss Ada Louise Gibb to William Van Anden Hester, which took place in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was largely attended by people prominent in Brooklyn social circles.

The church was decorated in green and white. Vases of Easter lilies and delicate white pinks adorned the altar, and the chancel was banked with palms. Many bright Spring costumes were worn by the women guests.

When the bridal procession entered the church, Dudley Buck, who was at the organ, rendered the march from "Lohengrin." The bridegroom and his best man, James M. Martin, led the procession. The ushers followed. They were Jonathan Bulkley, Joseph H. Seaman, Duncan Edwards, George E. Ide, Charles A. Sherman, Arthur Gibb, H. Elmer Gibb, and Lewis M. Gibb. They wore boutonnières of hyacinths. Next came the bridesmaids. They were Miss Annie Kimball, Miss Bessie Jones, Miss Florence Guertin, Miss Bertha Fabys, Miss Sophie Meserole, Miss Edith Gibb, Miss Minnie Gibb, and Miss Alice Gibb. The maid of honor was Miss Florence Gibb.

The bridesmaids and maid of honor wore gowns of white silk mull over silk, the skirts trimmed with tiny frills edged with lace, and white straw hats trimmed with pale pink roses and white lace. The maid of honor wore a belt and collar edging of pale green ribbon, and the bridesmaids wore similar adornments of pink in various shades. The maid of honor carried a bouquet of white sweet peas, and the bridesmaids carried white lilacs with roses of different shades of pink matching the ribbons of their belts.

As the bride entered on the arm of her father, John Gibb, the well-known merchant, the guests rose to their feet and tried to catch a glimpse of her. Her tall, shapely figure was well set off with the gorgeous satin gown. Unusual interest was taken in her marriage, because she has been very popular in social circles on the Hill and the Heights. Besides being very attractive, she is possessed of charming manners and conversational powers, which have caused her society to be much sought.

She wore an ivory white satin gown with a plain skirt and medium train. The bodice was covered with chiffon and trimmed with bands of rare point lace insertion, with edging of the same material. The sleeves were of accordion plaited chiffon, satin, and point lace. The bridal bouquet was of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of the church; the Rev. Ralph L. Brydges of St. Mark's Church, Islip, L. I., and the Rev. J. T. Russell.

The ceremony was followed by a dinner at the home of the bride's parents at 218 Gates Avenue, only the bridal party and intimate friends being present.

After their return from a trip to the West, Mr. and Mrs. Hester will make their home at 158 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, Col. Hester having presented the house to his son.

Gallatin—Morris.

One of the most fashionable weddings of the season took place in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street, at noon yesterday, when Miss Emily Lorillard Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris of 45 East Thirtieth Street, was married to R. Horace Gallatin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin of 670 Fifth Avenue, and a nephew of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Vibbert, vicar of the chapel.

The decorations of the chapel were unique. On either side of the entrance to the chancel stood two huge palms, and a little in front of them were two tree ferns, each eighteen feet high, which towered high above the altar. The trunks of the ferns were covered with orchids. Decorations in green and white radiated off toward the bases of the arch over the chancel. The altar was almost hidden beneath a mass of American Beauty roses, while the front of each pew was covered with white flowers and vines. Even the gallery was decorated with palms and roses.

More than 1,200 invitations were issued for the wedding, and fully 1,000 people were present, representing the most fashionable circles of New-York society.

The maid of honor was Miss Mary Gallatin, sister of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Henrietta Morris, Miss Elvine Neeser, Miss Estelle de Peyster, Miss Elizabeth Sands, Miss Katharine Hoppin, and Miss Helen de Peyster.

Cecil Landale attended Mr. Gallatin as best man. The ushers were Lawrence Timpson, Alexander S. Webb, Jr., Gouverneur Morris, a cousin of the bride; Schuyler Schieffelin, John G. Neeser, Alexander M. Hadden, Wainwright Parish, and Goelet Gallatin, the bridegroom's brother.

There was no reception after the ceremony, but a few guests were entertained at breakfast by the bride's parents. The bride and bridegroom will sail for Europe next week.

Taylor—Perry.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 28.—Miss Irene E. Perry was married at 5 o'clock this afternoon to George H. Taylor, Jr., of New-York City, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Flavins J. Perry of 133 Rich Avenue, Chester Hill.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. P. Perry of Yalesville, Conn., the bride's grandfather.

The bride wore a white silk gown with orange blossoms, and carried bride roses. Miss Jessie May Perry, the maid of honor, wore white silk and carried pink roses.

The ushers were Brear Taylor and Arthur J. Perry.

Guests were present from New-York City, Brooklyn, New-Rochelle, and Yalesville, Conn.

Ryan—Haff.

Miss Marie Haff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Haff of 60 West Eighty-third Street, and John N. Ryan were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Delancey Townsend of All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church performed the ceremony.

The best man was H. Bates, and the ushers were H. Gould and C. W. Luyster.

The bridesmaids were Miss Edna Haff and Miss May Haff, sisters of the bride.

The house was beautifully decorated in pink and white. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan will sail for Europe on the steamship St. Paul to-day, and will spend the Summer abroad.

One German Was Considerate.

From The London

FRANCE HAS ITS CABINET

MELINE IS PREMIER AND MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND AGRICULTURE.

Hanotaux Regains the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs, Barthou the Interior, Besnard the Marine, and Billot War—Ministry Will Appear in Chamber of Deputies Thursday and Present Its Programme—Commerce and Public Works Vacant.

PARIS, April 28.—It is announced this evening that M. Méline has practically completed his Cabinet. As now arranged, the Cabinet is composed as follows:

M. Méline, Prime Minister, Minister of Justice, and Minister of Agriculture.
M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Dr. Barthou, Minister of the Interior.
Gen. Billot, Minister of War.
Admiral Besnard, Minister of Marine.
M. Cochery, Minister of Finance.
M. Rambaud, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.
M. Lebon, Minister of the Colonies.

No definite selection has yet been made for Minister of Commerce and Minister of Public Works.

The future Ministers assembled to-night at the residence of M. Méline, to discuss the policy they will follow and arrange a programme for presentation to the Chambers. The Cabinet will appear in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, when the programme will be read.

A CUBAN ATTACK REPULSED.

Weyler Orders Severe Measures Against Newspapers That Criticise.

HAVANA, April 28.—A large force of rebels made an attack upon the Spanish gunboats Pizarro and Alvarado, lying along the coast of Santiago de Cuba Province, near Baracao. The gunboats were aided by a force of guerrillas on shore, and the rebels were repulsed with great loss. The Spanish loss was as follows: The commander of the gunboat Pizarro seriously wounded, eleven marines wounded, and a guerrilla officer and seven guerrilas wounded.

Three columns of Spanish troops, respectively, under command of Gen. Ynclan, and Cols. Debos and Valcarel made a combined movement against Maceo near Lechuza. Several engagements ensued, in the Spanish using their artillery freely. The rebels suffered considerable loss. Th Spanish had one Major, two Captains, and seven soldiers wounded. The Government troops remain in positions enabling them to continue operations against the rebels.

Col. Mercado reports having a fight with the rebel bands of Masso and Acea near San Felipe. The enemy occupied strong positions, but were attacked with great vigor by the troops, and finally fled, leaving seven dead on the field. The troops had five men wounded.

Col. Morales reports having had several engagements with rebel bands near Cienfuegos, in which the enemy had four men killed and seventy wounded, and the Spanish troops had five wounded.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has issued a proclamation ordering severe measures to be taken against the press, and that penalties be imposed upon newspapers publishing articles lessening the prestige of the Spanish nationality, the army, or the authorities, and empowering Governors of provinces to suspend the publication of any papers continuing to infringe upon their orders.

A gas engine exploded in the cellar of the palace of the Captain General to-day, causing some damage, but no one was hurt. A great deal of excitement prevailed in the city for a time, the occurrence being attributed to other than accidental causes.

RETICENT ABOUT BOND BIDS.

Treasurer of Cuban Junta Says over $9,000,000 Was the Aggregate.

Members of the Cuban Junta who were asked yesterday regarding the bond issue observed great reticence. Concerning the report that J. P. Morgan & Co. had bid 62½ for $9,000,000 of the Cuban bonds, President Estrada Palma of the Cuban Junta denied having confirmed it, and at the office of the banker it was denied that they had bid for any of the bonds.

Benjamin Guerra, Treasurer of the Junta, said: "The report is absurd on its face. We called for bids for only $2,000,000, so it is hardly likely that any one would bid for $9,000,000." Mr. Guerra then made an admission that there had been one bid for $2,000,000, but he refused to say who the bidder was, or what the rate was. The aggregate of the bids had amounted to $9,233,000, and it was still undecided which bids would be accepted. This would be decided, he said, at an early meeting of the Junta, which had full authority.

The report that an expedition for Cuba was fitting out at a Spanish hotel at Water and Oliver Streets proved unfounded. It was said that 100 men were being assembled there. There are, as a matter of fact, about fifty men at the place, an ordinary number, and mostly firemen. They ship from here mainly for Southern ports and the West Indies, and are not of a class from whom volunteers would be sought for field service. They are generally Spaniards, and not Cubans, and register with the Spanish Consul.

Military Reforms in Germany.

LONDON, April 28.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin on the latent crisis regarding the military reforms. Chancellor von Hohenlohe, the entire Ministry, the sovereigns of the several German States, and the delegates to the Bundesrath unanimously favor the reform of the military courts on the lines prevailing in Bavaria, Emperor William and his military Cabinet are alone opposed. The bulk of public opinion supports the reforms. The Emperor will return to Potsdam Wednesday.

Two Socialist Deputies Accepted.

ROME, April 28.—The attempt to unseat Dr. Barbato and Signor de Felice-Guiffrida, who were elected to the Chamber of Deputies while undergoing imprisonment for complicity in the Socialist riots in Sicily, has failed. Recently released under a decree of amnesty issued by King Humbert, their mandates were declared valid by the Chamber to-day.

A Repulse of the Matabeles.

CAPE TOWN, April 28.—A dispatch from Bulawayo, dated Monday afternoon, says that Matabeles surrounded the town that morning and were defeated and repulsed with great loss. The result of the fight, the dispatch says, has had a good effect in rendering the Matabeles less aggressive.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—London papers publish the full text of President Krueger's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to visit London. President Krueger denies the grievances of the Uitlanders and expresses willingness to postpone discussion of the revision of the convention of 1884.

—Pierre Blanc, representative of Albertville, Savoy, eldest member of the Chamber of Deputies, died in Paris yesterday. He was born June 29, 1806.

—Korbuly, editor of The Nemzet, was seriously wounded by Fejervary in a duel with sabres at Buda-Pesth yesterday.

Engine and Team on the Stage.

The "Still Alarm" was played at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night to raise a fund for the Fire Department that medals may be purchased with which to reward heroic acts of the firemen. Members of the Booth Dramatic Society were the chief actors, yet they were compelled to divide honors with some of the members of the crews of Engine Company 6 and Truck 10, who took part in the performance. Engine 6 and its famous team of horses were used in the fire scene. The Academy was crowded with the friends of the actors and the cause for which the play was given.

May Dividends in Boston.

The semi-annual interest money and dividends payable in Boston in May aggregate $3,498,186, being made up as follows: Interest on railroad bonds, $1,174,069; on city and State bonds, $631,091; on miscellaneous bonds, $177,540; railroad companies' dividends, $113,455; manufacturing companies' dividends, $20,500, and miscellaneous companies' dividends, $1,881,541.

KILBRETH NEEDS MORE MONEY.

Insufficient Appropriations Would Cripple the Customs Service.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Colector Kilbreth of New-York is in Washington with the object of urging upon the Secretary of the Treasury and through him the Senate the necessity of the adoption of a paragraph in the Deficiency Appropriation bill covering the deficiency in the customs service.

The House failed to make this appropriation, and the Collector is of opinion that the failure was due to misinformation. Before the passage of the bill by the House he directed the attention of the Department to the fact that the service would be seriously impaired by the failure of the appropriation. He has prepared a statement which undoubtedly will be brought to the attention of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, showing that three-fourths of the duties of the United States are collected in New-York, and that it is impossible for the customs service there to be maintained in a state of high efficiency if Congress withholds the money absolutely necessary to meet expenses.

Mr. Kilbreth's statement shows that there has been no increase in the amount set apart for the maintenance of the service in the last forty years, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the amount and value of imports and exports.

The entries at New-York last year numbered 350,000. The value of the imports exceeded $555,000,000, while the exports amounted in value to more than $650,000,000. It costs about 50 per cent. less to collect duties in New-York than at any other port of entry on the American seaboard.

Mr. Kilbreth has hope that the representation he will make to the Secretary of the Treasury will have the desired effect upon Congress.

"If the attitude of the House is persisted in," he said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "it is probable that we will have to cut down expenses in a way that will produce much trouble and dissatisfaction. There is a good deal of misapprehension in Washington concerning the New-York Custom House. The system now in force there is excellent, and economy is practiced in every possible way. I am confident that Congress will not insist upon handicapping the service."

Collector Kilbreth will return to New-York to-morrow afternoon.

SENATOR-ELECT FORAKER ARRIVES

Says He Came on Private Business and Not to Boom McKinley.

There was a flutter in the local McKinley dovecote when it became known yesterday afternoon that Senator-elect Foraker of Ohio had arrived somewhat unexpectedly at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Mr. Platt, one of the chief members of the anti-McKinley combination, can be most easily and most conveniently seen.

Senator Foraker took refuge in his room from reporters, under the plea of pressing business. Before he retired he took time to say that he was here purely on private business, not connected with politics. He also remarked that the mention of Mr. McKinley's name in Massachusetts, where the Senator has been speaking, had evoked great cheering.

Mr. Platt, when asked if he had seen Senator Foraker, said he had been surprised by a bow from him at the dinner table last evening. Mr. Platt had no idea what Mr. Foraker's object in visiting New-York at this time might be.

Shortly after Senator Foraker had registered, Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, who is Mr. McKinley's affidavit manager, appeared in the hotel fresh from the Washington train and looking as if he had arrived in a great hurry.

Mr. Grosvenor explained that his sudden visit to New-York was due solely to the pressure of his business affairs, and had no connection with politics. Mr. Grosvenor was apparently surprised to learn of Senator Foraker's arrival.

BIG MEETING OF BREWERS.

Convention to Assemble in Philadelphia Early in June.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association will take place in Philadelphia June 3, 4, and 5. It will be one of the most important meetings held in many years, as recently proposed laws will come under consideration and be discussed by some of the ablest men in the trade. The Cooper bill, now before Congress, will be analytically discussed.

The legal and literary bureaus of the United States Brewers' Association pronounce the Cooper bill as having been compiled by persons not knowing the first principles of brewing. Cereals prohibited by this bill, such as rice, maize, &c., are not only absolute necessities for certain brews, but as wholesome as hops and malt, as well.

The Raines law and its effects may also be discussed by the brewers of the country at large, as will also the Ford bill, now before the Legislature of the State. The organization will offer its full support to all bills prohibiting adulterations of brews. The Philadelphia brewers are arranging to royally entertaining the visiting brewers, and have subscribed a large fund for this purpose.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Fridolin Arnault.

Fridolin Arnault died Monday night at Woodridge, N. J., in the house which was built after his plans and the embellishment of which was his perpetual pleasure. He was born in France, in the Bordeaux wine lands, in a house that his kinspeople own and which has been a property of the Arnault family for generations. He came to New-York some thirty years ago as a wine merchant, and he saw the French colony increase and change gradually around him. He knew its glory when it had a special quarter, and followed with interest its amalgamation in American citizenship.

His impressions were original; he was charmingly sincere, and those who knew him could only like him. One of the first dealers in French wines to recognize the good qualities of California wines, he proclaimed them without a thought of his interest—this was his way in all things—and, as his judgment was valuable, his influence was powerful. He earned his commercial success too fairly to provoke envy. His widow and two daughters survive him.

Gustavus F. Davis.

Gustavus F. Davis, President of the City Bank of Hartford, Conn., and the senior Bank President of that city, died yesterday afternoon. He was seventy-eight years old. He was a native of North Stonington, Conn., and had been in the banking business in Hartford since 1833, and President of the City Bank since 1857. He was Vice President of the Travelers' Insurance Company from its organization, and a Director in the Aetna Insurance Company. He leaves two sons and two daughters, the oldest son being Dr. Pierrepont Davis of Hartford.

Obituary Notes.

—Henry H. Palmer, formerly a leading business man in New-Brunswick, N. J., died in the New-Jersey State Hospital for the Insane, Trenton, yesterday. He had been an inmate of the institution three years. Palmer at one time was President of a New-Brunswick bank and chief officer of the New-Brunswick Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He at that time had accumulated a large fortune. In 1893 his mind became affected. His fortune had been reduced nearly $100,000 by the demands made upon it by Palmer's associates, who had blackmailed him.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DANVERS, Mass., April 28.—The grain mill of J. N. & J. Hanson was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $40,000. The fire was probably of incendiary origin. The firm was grinding from 100,000 to 300,000 bushels of corn annually. It will not rebuild.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 28.—A fire of incendiary origin damaged the warehouse of the Atlantic Refinery, at Fifty-seventh Street and Allegheny Valley Railroad, to the amount of $80,000 at 1 o'clock this morning.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 28.—A fire, caused by a spark from a New-York Central engine, destroyed the saw mill and contents, belonging to Warner Brothers of Vischers Ferry. The loss is $5,000.

ELICOTT CITY, Ind., April 28.—The Mentzel Paper Mill and plant, comprising a group of four buildings, near here, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $40,000.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Mirow, Bremen April 17, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Sighted south of Fire Island at 11:15 P. M.

SS Horsa, (Br.,) Cook, Kingston April 18, Montego Bay 19, St. Ann's Bay 21, and Kingston 22, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

MONEY MUST BE HONEST.

PERRY BELMONT'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The Party's Duty It to Fight All Movements for a Depreciated Currency—How Wage Earners Suffer by Such Schemes—Silver Men Know Europe Will Not Accept Bimetallism—Speeches by ex-Congressman Straus and Others.

The regular monthly dinner of the Democratic Club of the City of New-York, held at its clubhouse, 617 Fifth Avenue, last evening, was practically the opening of the political campaign for this year, and ex-Congressman Perry Belmont sounded the battlecry in a speech for sound money.

Incidentally, the occasion was considered in some respects to be an aid to Mr. Belmont's candidacy for the nomination for Governor of New-York.

The tables for the dinner were arranged in the large parlors of the clubhouse, and seated nearly 100 persons. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, President of the club, presided, and the speaker of the evening sat at his right. At the same table were Justice R. A. Van Wyck, J. R. Preston, Isador Straus, Evan Thomas, and John Fox.

Others present were:

Edward F. O'Dwyer, Charles W. Ridgeway, John C. Sheehan, N. R. O'Connor, George W. Cornell, D. C. Spencer, Judge Wauhope Lynn, ex-Justice Thomas L. Feitner, J. A. Sullivan, J. H. Terrell, W. P. Burr, Edward Browne, C. F. Allen, M. W. Platzek, John Vincent, A. D. L. Marks, J. J. Traynor, T. E. Crimmins, J. W. Hinglander, M. Rothschild, A. C. O'Reilly, W. J. Fryer, J. A. McKenna, F. A. Acer, W. P. Mitchell, John Van Glahn, T. F. Hascall, P. Rosenheim, E. B. Schlesinger, J. S. Knowles, P. J. Ellinwood, Isaac N. Roberts, Gratz Nathan, S. D. Freshman, Joseph Blumenthal, J. L. Lyons, the Rev. Daniel F. O'Dwyer, Justice James O'Gorman, and Col. W. D. H. Washington.

When ex-Gov. Flower rapped for attention after the dinner it was nearly 10 o'clock. After addressing himself to the conduct of Congress, he referred to the Republican rule in this State, and said that only Providence knew how things would end. He alluded to the increase of taxation in the State, the management of the canals, and the disregard of the civil service rules, and said, in conclusion:

Gentlemen, you may complain of the Raines bill and of the excise taxation, but you have only yourselves to blame for your apathy in the last campaign. You have it in your power, with 30,000 normal majority of Democratic votes in this State, to march again, to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," to victory.

Mr. Flower then introduced ex-Congressman Belmont as one who would express the sentiments of the club, of the city, and of the State on the question of a fifty-cent dollar.

Mr. Belmont, in opening the subject of his discourse, said that it was not a very festive text for an after-dinner discourse, but that it was one which vitally concerned National, individual, and party prosperity, and that Democrats were bound to study and to understand it, and to form and express opinions upon it. He continued:

Of all the people and wealth of our country, the portion receiving salaries and wages will suffer most by a departure from the standard gold unit of value and the resulting fluctuations in our currency. The sum said for salaries and wages in our country last census year was $2,283,250,000. It was distributed thus:

Salaries to officers, firm members, and clerks	$891,988,208
Wages of skilled and unskilled operatives	1,590,516,997
Wages to piece-workers	800,711,324
Total	$2,283,215,529

How can any possible McKinley tariff pretend to give remuneration to salary earners and wage earners for the loss to be inflicted on them by an inferior McKinley dollar?

It is that gigantic sum paid to labor which is assailed by the cheaper dollar. With that cheaper dollar those who are, on the coinage question, enemies of Cleveland, seek to pay our green-back debt, our bonded debt, and indeed, all private debts contracted in gold dollars, but if a President and Congress be chosen next November to do that, whose imagination is capable of estimating the loss to our working men and working women? After they shall have once been paid in fifty-cent dollars, when will their wages be raised again to the gold-dollar standard?

Diminishing the gold value of any full legal tender of ours may increase the nominal price of what the producers sell, but later or earlier, ever, will it increase wages. Every wage-earner, every man, woman, or child, who has $500, or $100, or even $10, in a savings bank should be entitled to demand and receive dollars of the gold unit of value. Congress should not use the legal-tender power to force bad money on an unwilling people. The Treasury may be unable to redeem in gold dollars the token fifty-cent dollars forced on the wage-earners. The working men and women are entitled, if, they require it, to have directly from their employers and debtors what is sometimes called "the money of final redemption," which is the gold unit of value.

Soon or late, and probably very soon, our workingmen will put to both parties this question, "Do you intend to refuse to us the best dollar there is, which is the gold dollar, and compel us by legal-tender laws to take for our labor an inferior dollar?"

Each and every one of our present business perplexities and troubles may be traced, not so much to the tariff, as to bad money, put on the country by the Republicans. The causes were and are now full legal-tender greenback debt, the greenback reissue law of 1878, the refusal to extend to the gold dollar the rights it had at the war of secession came to an end, and to immediately resume specie payments by free bimetallic coinage conforming to a gold standard dollar unit of 25 8-10 grains.

The blundering steps by which the leaders of the Republican Party put the country into the condition which demanded in 1893 the repeal of the "Sherman law" were these:

By the subsidiary silver coinage of 1853, silver dollars were not touched, but the weight of the silver half dollars was, in order to keep them in the country, reduced from 206½ to 196 grains, and proportionately quarters and dimes, so that that year the silver in a silver dollar was worth $1.04 in gold. After the coinage of all silver dollars had been stopped in 1873, the then existing silver dollars remained full legal tenders; and all minor silver coins were legal tender only up to $5, as they had been for twenty years. In 1878 came a reaction against the gold standard of 1873, and the coinage of silver dollars was restored under the lead of Messrs. Bland, Allison, and Allison, but only for the Treasury could they be coined, and not for individuals, as had been done from 1792 to 1873.

Details are interesting in regard to that law of 1878.

Tilden had been fraudulently counted out, and Hayes fraudulently counted in, early in the previous year, and the Democracy deprived of its chosen leader in the White House. Had Tilden then been President, what sane man doubts today, be he Democrat or Republican, that we would have long since had a sound system of currency and the parity? But Mr. Sherman was, after the Louisiana visit, placed by President Hayes at the head of the Treasury, and in his first annual report he recommended a restoration of coinage of the very silver dollars he had four years before labored to suppress. That brought on "the battle of the standards."

During the next October Congress met in extra session, and a month later Mr. Bland carried through the House by a vote of 167 to 34 a bill to open again our mints to silver.

Mr. McKinley entered Congress in that session and voted for the bill. It was amended and passed by Congress.

President Hayes sent to Congress a very inadequate veto, and by Mr. McKinley's aid the bill became law over the head of the President. The theory of the measure was the same as that of the subsequent Sherman law of 1890, which was the buying of silver bullion by the Treasury and coining for Treasury account a limited quantity of full legal tender silver dollars. Mr. Sherman says in his autobiography: "I did not agree with the President in his veto of the bill."

If you will keep that incident in mind, you will have no difficulty in getting a clear insight into the recent McKinley Ohio platform.

With the Fifty-first Congress was elected President Harrison, who immediately began to flirt with silver. You will recall the Republican National platform of 1888, which declared that "the Republican Party condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver." Cleveland's Administration was referred to. It had only endeavored to stop silver purchasing. If it then had been done the panic of 1888 would have been avoided. President Harrison recommended to Congress Secretary Windom's scheme to double the Treasury purchases of silver bullion in order to buy the entire American product, which was a bribe to silver miners to vote the Republican ticket. Senator Morrill of Vermont presented in the Senate the Administration scheme, but while it was pending the House passed a similar measure. Both house bear in mind, were Republican. The Senate discussed the House bill as a substitute until June 17, 1890, when a free-coinage bill was accepted instead. The House refused to concur, and there was a conference committee, of which Mr. Sherman was a member, out of which emerged the "Sherman law," which a year later Mr. Sherman declared at Columbus, Ohio, to be a "conservative Republican measure." Conservative! Think of it! McKinley and Allison earnestly worked for the measure. In the year when the Sherman law was enacted the average value of silver in a dollar was 81 cents, now it is about 50 cents. The annual shrinkage in value of Treasury silver purchased has been over $10,000,000. Such has been Republican financiering, and in it we discern Sherman, Allison, McKinley, and Harrison, "tarred with the same brush."

Nobody can deny that in 1873 the only coinage law left standing intended to make gold the sole future metallic full legal-tender money of the country. The language of the McKinley and Allison platforms tampers again as in 1878 and 1890 those Republicans did with the gold-standard law of 1873 by promising more silver dollars of full legal-tender power. If silver dollar coins shall be, like subsidiary coins, only a limited legal tender, the case will be different, but future full legal-tender silver dollars should be intrinsically equal to the gold dollar unit of value, or not coined. Republicans cannot escape from this dilemma. They half promise in their recent Western platforms more 50-cent silver dollars, issued under some such redeemability and parity plan as brought on the panic of 1893.

One of the hurtful consequences of the greenback law of 1878 has been that a Republican Supreme Court challenged to uphold it eighteen years after the civil war ended, and unable to do so under the "war power," boldly proclaimed in 1888 in Juilliard's case, only Justice Field dissenting, "that the restraint of the Constitution against a law impairing the obligations of contracts does not apply to Congress, but only to a State, and the legal tender power is not divided or restricted by the fact that its exercise may affect the value of private contracts." As if that were not enough, the Republican court added, "Congress may have the power of coining money and regulating its value, and issue coins of the same denominations as those already current by law, but of less intrinsic value than those, by reason of containing a less weight of the precious metal and thereby enable debtors to discharge their debts by the payment of coins of the less real value."

The only way now practicable by which the country can repudiate that monstrous doctrine is for the voters to elect and re-elect a Congress and President that will repeal all laws tolerating it, and refuse the enactment of similar laws.

The Democracy assembled in Chicago in 1892 promised if its candidates were elected to repeal the Force bill, the McKinley tariff, and the Sherman law. All that has been done.

The stopping of Treasury purchases, the putting of the Treasury back on the coinage law of 1873, which does not, as I have explained, permit the coinage of silver dollars, have, together with the failure of the last International Conference in 1893, to accomplish bimetallism, set on foot a vigorous demand for the immediate opening of the mints to free silver coinage for everybody.

A majority of our voters now realize, it is believed, the truth of Manning's contention that opening our mints to the free coinage of silver without European co-operation would stop the use of our mints by owners of gold, put an end to such a simultaneous circulation of gold and silver as we now have, send our gold dollars to a premium, siphon out of the Treasury by means of the greenbacks its relatively small holdings of gold, expel gold from the country, and in time bring us to an Asiatic silver basis.

The Southern and Western advocates for opening immediately our mints to everybody's silver are, unlike the advocates of McKinleyism, frank and candid. They believe that so long as England refuses, no European Government will join the United States in bimetallism. They repudiate another Sherman makeshift.

Mr. Belmont recalled the monetary conferences of 1878, 1881, and 1892, and England's persistent rejection of bimetallism. He said:

The situation has not been modified by the recent House of Commons debate and vote. Probably all Europe would follow England, but thus far England refuses to lead. The agitation in England for free silver is, no doubt, very active. Manchester and Lancashire are its seat outside of London, as they were half a century ago of the free-trade movement. Present public opinion regarding silver may as suddenly change in England as it did in 1846 regarding protective duties on imports. Another Prime Minister may be converted, as was Robert Peel! But meanwhile the outlook in Europe for the double standard is not good, as advocates of free silver coinage among our fellow-citizens are quite well aware, and hence they boldly push for opening at once our own mints to silver.

New-York, driven to the wall, as it were, by the peremptory demand, cannot parley, evade, or compromise.

Mr. Belmont spoke with only occasional reference to his notes. His speech was punctuated with the kind of applause that indicates attentive listening and approval, and he was roundly cheered at the conclusion.

Mr. Flower explained the absence of Controller Fitch and District Attorney Fellows, both of whom were expected to make speeches, by saying that in the bright outlook for the Democracy, both had succumbed to the gout. He then introduced ex-Congressman Isidor Straus as the next speaker.

Mr. Straus said that the Republicans have "caught on to a kind of claptrap" and say things that take the ear of the populace in a way that will be a source of wonder to future generations.

The free-silver movement, he said, is the outgrowth of protection. If the manufacturer and the producer are entitled to protection, why not the miner of silver? Hence the latter says:

"If you do not protect me, I will not protect you." There is no doubt about it, he said, that if the laboring men—the masses—could come to an appreciation of the subject they would understand that a dollar worth less than a dollar falls heaviest on them, and would vote for a sound dollar. The merchant can look ahead and allow for depreciation, but the laboring man must accept his uniform wages and suffer in the changed prices of what he consumed—changed through the fluctuation of the purchasing medium.

Mr. Straus then gave practical instances of the losses sustained through such depreciation when there had been aparently a profit. Continuing, he said that most of the money borrowed by merchants and on real estate from banks and trust companies is not the money of the capitalist, but the savings of the masses; much of it the deposits in the State and savings banks. If the masses could see this they would vote to uphold the value of their own, he said. He added:

I may not say that which politicians who took to expediency will approve, but because it is right, and because I believe that right will prevail, I do say that even if defeat for the time being is the cost, we should fight for sound currency. I would rather see a split in the Democratic Convention than that we should go wrong on this question. I believe in tariff reform, but tariff reform is not a penny to the dollar as compared with the question of sound money. Yes, if necessary, I would sanction a union of the sound-money forces of both Republicans and Democrats.

Speeches for sound money were also made by ex-Bank Superintendent J. R. Preston and Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn.

ALLEGED EVASION OF INJUNCTION.

Report About Chicago Gas Reaches Attorney General Moloney.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Attorney General Moloney is investigating charges which have been made against the officers of the four principal Chicago gas companies composing the trust, which he is fighting in the courts, to the effect that there has been a violation of judicial mandate, enjoining the payment of any dividends on the stock certificates held by the Fidelity Company of Philadelphia.

It is said that $22,000,000 of the trust company's receipts, which are the certificates traded in as Chicago Gas on the New-York Stock Exchange, is in the control of the reorganization company, of which ex-Gov. Flower is Chairman. It further is alleged that $1,500,000 in accumulated dividends, which were placed in a New-York bank when the injunction was issued, is being manipulated so as to amount to a payment of a dividend on the certificates held by the Flower party. Meantime, the holders of the remaining $3,000,000 of certificates are not participating in the alleged dividends.

Proceedings in contempt may be instituted by the Attorney General.

Robert T. Lincoln, general counsel for the companies, said he had not heard of any evasion of the injunction.

New German-American Club.

The opening of the German-American Club of the Thirty-third Assembly District took place last night at 1,848 Lexington Avenue.

F. O. Dettmann, President of the club, opened the exercises, and was assisted by Sheriff Edward J. H. Tamsen, Herman Ridder, Justice Charles F. MacLean, Edward Grosse, and Assemblyman Louis Davidson of the Thirty-third Assembly District.

Awarded $5,000 for His Boy's Life.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, a jury found a verdict for $5,000 for Charles Dergman, against Gotlieb Mertle, who killed the eight-year-old son of the plaintiff. Mertle was convicted on the criminal charge a year ago, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, which he has just completed.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—BREVOORT—Prince Paul Albert Radziwill.

—WINDSOR—Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel.

—HOFFMAN—Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington.

—WALDORF—Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland.

—MURRAY HILL—Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont.

—BUCKINGHAM—The Rev. J. H. Eccleston of Baltimore.

—ST. JAMES—Dr. Horacio Guzman of Washington, D. C.

—SAVOY—Matias Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington.

—HOLLAND—Frederick S. Winston of Chicago, and Gen. W. P. Orr of Ohio.

—EVERETT—President Franklin Carter of Williams College and John J. Valentine of San Francisco.

—BRUNSWICK—Mrs. James G. Blaine of Augusta, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, and Col. William Goddard of Rhode Island.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator-elect Joseph B. Foraker and Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, and W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts.

QUICK AS THOUGHT.—To the slightest touch of foot or hand, the Cleveland bicycle responds in an instant.—Adv.

SITE FOR HEINE FOUNTAIN

IT WILL BE ERECTED AT NORTH BEACH IN GREATER NEW-YORK.

Land Given for the Purpose by William Steinway and George Ehret at a Place That Will Enable the Fountain to be Seen by All Who Pass Up and Down Long Island Sound and from This City—The Necessary 100,000 Marks Raised.

The peregrinations of the Heine Fountain have at last ended, it seems. After having been taken from Dusseldorf, in the first place, to various large cities of Germany and rejected by the municipal authorities in each case, and then brought to this country and refused several sites by the local authorities, the monument to the great German poet has finally found a resting place through the generosity and enthusiasm of William Steinway and George Ehret.

The site to be occupied by the fountain is the geographical centre of Greater New-York, and is pronounced by those having the matter in hand a most suitable one. The memorial is to be erected at North Beach, which is owned by Messrs. Steinway and Ehret. The site selected is on an elevation on the northern shore of Long Island Sound, opposite Riker's Island. The location will permit the fountain to be seen for many miles up the Sound, and it may be easily seen from Port Morris and Glen Island.

The land that it will occupy will be deeded by the present owners to the Heine Monument Association, to be held by it in perpetuity. There will be a wooded background to the view from the Sound, and the promoters of the project assert that this is the most advantageous site yet considered to display the beauties of the statuary. North Beach belongs to the town of Astoria, and the spot designated for the fountain is within twenty minutes' ride of the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

A number of sites have been offered by private property owners, some of which have been favorably considered by the committee in charge, but none has met with such general favor as the one tendered by Messrs. Steinway and Ehret. As soon as the Greater New-York bill shall have been signed by the Governor, the committee will inspect the site, and a general meeting of the association will be called as soon as possible afterward. The committee unanimously in its deliberations regarding the generous offer, and they have the assurance of the members of the Heine Monument Association that their acceptance will be ratified.

To the enthusiasm of Mr. Steinway and Mr. Ehret largely is to be accredited the fact that the project has been carried in this section. A proposition from Baltimore Germans to pay to the New-York guarantors the sum contracted for and to place the monument in a prominent place in that city was favored by President Gallus Thomann of the association, President Katzenmayer of the recently held Heine Fair, and others, but Messrs. Steinway and Ehret insisted that it should remain here.

These two admirers of the German poet did not despair when the enactment of the French bill ended the possibilities of erecting the fountain in a park of the annexed district. The National Sengerbund Association having reported adversely, it was useless to think of being able to place it in any of the public parks of the city. Then it was that Mr. Steinway took matters in his own hands, and, with the cooperation of Mr. Ehret, brought the question to a successful close.

The owners of the pleasure resort in which the fountain is to be erected propose to change the name of the park to "Heine Park" as soon as the fountain has been placed. The purchase money, 100,000 marks, is in the hands of the Treasurer of the association, and will be paid to Prof. Herter, the sculptor, as soon as the work is finished. There is still to be raised the amount necessary for transportation and erection, but this, the projectors feel confident, they can easily obtain.

It will require about a year to finish the statuary and the work of erecting it, and it is intended to dedicate the memorial with elaborate ceremonies some time during the Summer of 1897. This celebration is to be made one to which all Germans in the entire Union will take part and all of the cities of the United States will be requested to send delegates to participate in the formal dedication of the fountain.

NO INQUIRY WILL BE MADE.

Charges Against Civil Engineer Wolcott Will Not Be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Marcus Ruthenburg, formerly of Philadelphia, and until lately an attaché of the League Island Navy Yard, has written to Secretary Herbert complaining of certain official acts of Civil Engineer O. C. Wolcott, who has been on duty at League Island since 1891. He is a relative of Senator Wolcott, and is well known in the service, where he is accounted an officer of ability and integrity.

Mr. Ruthenburg was employed at the yard as an electrical expert. He was an assistant of Civil Engineer Wolcott, and was supposed to act informally for that officer in the latter's absence. Mr. Ruthenburg is now engaged in business in the West, although he regards Philadelphia as his place of residence.

The charges are of collusion and fraud, incompetency, violation of the regulations for the employment of civilians, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The communication to Secretary Herbert was very specific. Secretary Herbert submitted the charge to the commandant of the yard, and the latter, Commodore N. H. Farquhar, has made a report to the Navy Department in which he says: "After careful investigation, the commandant considers the charges preferred by Mr. Ruthenburg without foundation and made in a spirit of retaliation, as they were not advanced until after his discharge by the department for misconduct upon a report made by Civil Engineer Wolcott."

Wolcott also submits a statement which the commandant says is "in my opinion absolutely correct." Civil Enginer Wolcott is indorsed by Farquhar for his great zeal, energy, and intelligence. Secretary Herbert has concluded that, in view of Wolcott's denial and Farquhar's report, which makes the charges an act of retaliation, there is not enough to justify a formal investigation unless Ruthenburg will produce the affidavits of other witnesses to substantiate the statements he has made.

MAN FATALLY BITTEN BY A HORSE

Veins in the Neck Lacerated, Causing Death from Hemorrhage.

John Schmidt, fifty-seven years old, of 157 East Fifty-second Street, an employe of the P. & M. Schaeffer Brewing Company, was bitten by a horse yesterday afternoon and died four hours later. The horse was named Paul, and was twenty-five years old. When Schmidt entered the employ of the brewing company, twenty-two years ago, Paul was one of a team of horses he was given to drive.

Schmidt formed a warm attachment for Paul, and the animal apparently reciprocated the friendship.

Schmidt was made foreman of the stables at Fifty-first Stret and Park Avenue three years ago, and, as "Paul" was getting old and feeble, he was retired from active work.

Paul was led out to the trough in the yard yesterday. While the horse was drinking, Schmidt discovered that one of the forward hoofs was broken. He lifted the foot to examine it.

"Paul seized Schmidt by the left side of the neck, tearing out a large piece of flesh and severing several veins with his teeth.

Schmidt went home and sent for Dr. Guado Katzenmayer of 625 Lexington Avenue. The doctor found the blood vessels in the throat had been badly lacerated, and that Schmidt was bleeding internally. The doctor applied all the remedies known to him to stop the bleeding, but without avail.

Schmidt leaves a wife and three children.

Notes at the State Capitol.

—The bill of Senator Nussbaum, authorizing savings banks to invest in securities of Springfield, Mass., and Newark, N. J., was lost in the House, receiving but 39 affirmative votes.

—Mr. A. C. Wilson's bill fixing the salary of the New-York City Dock Board's engineer at $12,000 was lost in the House—yeas, 40, nays, 26. A similar bill has been defeated in the Senate.

—The Senate has reconsidered its action of Monday night and has passed the House bill for widening Newtown Creek.

—The Albany Bi-Partisan Police bill was yesterday repassed in both houses over the second veto of Mayor Thacher.

NO HOPE FOR FREE SILVER.

Senator Wolcott's View of the Sentiment in the Two Parties.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Senator Wolcott of Colorado to-day sent the following letter to Irving W. Howbert, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Colorado:

My Dear Sir: During the past few weeks I have received many letters from Colorado friends on the subject of the coming Republican National Convention, many of them asking me if I desired to go as a delegate. To avoid any possible misconception as to my position, I write this letter to you as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

I prefer not to go to St. Louis as a delegate, and have carefully avoided the slightest indication to anybody of any sort of wish to be present at the convention in that capacity. I have, however, an opinion on the subject of our representation at the convention, which it seems proper that I should express to you.

When the Republican State Convention meets in Colorado May 14 it may decline to be represented at St. Louis or it may select delegates. If the latter, the duty of the delegation, in my opinion, will be to attend the convention, make the best fight possible for bimetallism in the Committee on Resolutions and on the floor of the convention, if there shall be an opportunity for discussion before the whole convention, and after having insisted by every proper method upon the duty of the convention to declare in favor of the restoration of silver as a measure of value equally with gold, to accept the will of the majority of the convention, and endeavor to secure the nomination of the candidate most

SIX SUCCESSIVE DEFEATS

A REMARKABLY POOR SHOWING BY THE NEW-YORKS THIS SEASON.

They Batted Well Yesterday, but Fielded Poorly—Boston Played an Errorless Game—Bowen Is a Good Pitcher—Local Team Had All the Bases Filled in the Last Inning—Fuller Back on the Nine and Led In Batting.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Boston, 6; New-York, 3.
Brooklyn, 12; Philadelphia, 5.
Washington, 9; Baltimore, 5.
Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	4	2	.750
Philadelphia	4	3	.667
Boston	6	4	.600
St. Louis	6	4	.600
Cincinnati	6	4	.600
Brooklyn	5	4	.556
Washington	5	4	.556
Cleveland	4	4	.500
Chicago	5	5	.500
Baltimore	5	5	.500
New-York	1	8	.111
Louisville	1	9	.100

The Giants made their sixth unsuccessful effort to win a game of ball on the home grounds yesterday, a state of affairs due to the excellent fielding on the part of the Boston players. Captain Duffy's men handled the ball from start to finish without an error of any description, and to this alone can the victory be attributed. The Giants outbatted the Bostons ten to six, but their error column was a most important factor as regards many of the runs scored by the Bostonians.

Bowen, a Western pitcher, was in the box for the Giants. He made a very creditable showing, keeping the very heavy-hitting visiting team down to six hits, but the support given him was of the poorest possible description. Mains, who pitched for the Bostons, was hit hard and often, but gilt-edged fielding on the part of the Eastern team saved runs in several innings. There was another change made in the team yesterday. Fuller was sent back to short, Gleason took charge of second, George Davis was seen at his old position on third, and Harry Davis, who has recovered from a sprained ankle, was put on the first bag. Fuller, who is looked upon as a weak batsman, gratified his admirers by leading the team in batting, and Harry Davis also did some good stick work.

Boston began the run scoring in the opening inning; with two out, Lowe took first on balls and ran to third when Bowen threw over Harry Davis's head in an effort to catch the baserunner napping. A poor throw to first by Fuller of Duffy's grounder allowed Lowe to tally. Duffy, in the fourth inning, was given his base on balls, and Bowen repeated the play of the opening inning, Duffy reaching third. Tucker's single drove him home. In the seventh inning, Mains hit to the right for two bases and Hamilton bunted safely. On Long's fly to Stafford Mains scored. Lowe was hit by a pitched ball, and both he and Hamilton stole a base. Duffy followed this play by a single to left, sending in two runs. Tucker, in the eighth inning, hit safely and scored on Ryan's two-bagger.

For the Giants, in the third inning Bowen got his base on balls, and he scored on singles by Fuller and Van Haltren. The other two runs were tallied in the ninth inning, when George Davis led off with a hit, Tiernan made a two-bagger, and Stafford sacrificed, scoring Davis. Harry Davis's single sent in Tiernan. At this juncture the game grew interesting. After Bowen had gone out on a fly to right field, Farrell and Fuller made singles, filling the bases. Van Haltren, who has been having his eye on the ball of late, hit a liner to left field, which looked good for two or three runs. Long, however, made a grand stop, picked up the ball, touched second base, and the game was over.

To-day the New-Yorks will start off on their first long trip, and will not return home until May 26. The score:

NEW-YORK.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fuller, ss.	0	3	1	3	1
Van H'n, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Glea'n, 2b.	0	0	2	6	1
G. Davis, 3b.	1	1	3	1	1
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Staf'rd, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
H. Davis, 1b.	0	2	9	1	0
Bowen, p.	1	0	0	3	2
Farrell, c.	0	1	2	2	0
*Con'gton.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	10	24	15	5

BOSTON.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ham't'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Long, ss.	0	0	4	2	0
Lowe, 2b.	2	0	3	5	0
Duffy, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Har'gt'n, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Bannon, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Ryan, c.	0	1	4	2	0
Mains, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total	6	6	27	13	0

*Connaughton batted for Bowen in the ninth inning.

New-York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—3
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	.—6

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Boston, 3. First base by errors—New-York, 0; Boston, 3. Left on bases—New-York, 6; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Bowen, 5; off Mains, 4. Struck out—By Bowen, 1; by Mains, 3. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Ryan, Mains. Sacrifice hits—Bowen, Hamilton. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Hamilton 3; Long and Lowe. Double plays—Fuller, H. Davis, Farrell; Lowe and Tucker. Passed balls—Farrell, 1. Wild pitches—Bowen, 1; Mains, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Bowen, 1. Umpire—Mr. Keefe. Time of game—1:56.

GREATER NEW-YORKS WIN.

Brooklyn Team Defeats the Leaders in a Well-Played Game.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Brooklyn outplayed Philadelphia at every stage of to-day's game and won easily. Orth was taken out by Capt. Nash in the second, but his successor, Inks, was unable to stem the tide of defeat. The batting of Lachance was a noticeable feature. Attendance, 5,300. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sulliv'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
D'l'h'ty, lf.	1	2	7	1	1
Th'ps'n, rf.	2	1	3	2	0
Br'thers, 1b.	1	1	4	0	0
Grady, c.	1	2	3	1	1
Gross, ss.	0	1	1	1	1
Hallm'n, 2b.	0	0	3	3	1
Nash, 3b.	0	2	4	2	1
Orth, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Inks, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	10	27	9	4

BROOKLYN.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	0	3	0	0
M'C'rthy, lf.	3	3	3	1	0
And'son, rf.	2	3	2	0	1
L'ch'nce, 1b.	2	4	11	1	0
Sh.ndle, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0
Cr'e'r, ss.	0	2	1	3	1
Daly, 2b.	1	2	3	3	1
Burrell, c.	1	1	2	1	0
Kenn'dy, p.	1	3	0	2	0
Total	12	20	27	12	3

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	5	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	—12

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 7. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Orth, 1; off Inks, 1; off Kennedy, 2. Struck out—By Inks, 2. Home run—Lachance. Three-base hits—Delahanty, Grady. Two-base hits—Lachance, Shindle, Burrell, Thompson. Stolen bases—Lachance, Daly. Double plays—Hallman and Brouthers; Thompson and Grady. Hit by pitcher—By Kennedy, 1; by Inks, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Henderson. Time—Two hours.

Other League Games.

AT BALTIMORE.

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	4	—9
Baltimore	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5

Base hits—Washington, 11; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Washington, 2; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Anderson, McGuire, and Boyd; Pond and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT PITTSBURG.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Pittsburg	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Cleveland, 4; Pittsburg, 4. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Cuppy and O'Connor; Hawley and Merritt. Umpire—Weidman.

Brooklyn's Opening Game.

This afternoon Capt. Foutz's Brooklyn team will play their first scheduled game of the season at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, against the Washingtons. The Brooklyns have been putting up a fine game of ball on the present trip, winning a majority of their contests. Their last two victories over the Philadelphia club stamp them as being composed of the right material, and some grand contests may be looked for at Eastern Park this year. The old members of the Bridegrooms are in good shape, and President Byrne has displayed most excellent judgment in his selection of new material to strengthen the weak spots on the team. Of the nine games played away from home the Brooklyns have won five, against the strong teams of Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia. Naturally President Byrne thinks that he has an aggregation of exponents of the National game that will be found in the front rank ere the season ends. This afternoon Eastern Park will be gayly decorated with bunting, and there will be a concert before the game.

Dartmouth, 13; Harvard, 4.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 28.—Harvard was badly beaten by Dartmouth to-day, the score being 13 to 4. The Harvard men were wretched in fielding, and far worse in batting, while Dartmouth fielded cleanly and batted hard, making **35 hits, with a total of 18. Crellus, the Dartmouth pitcher, contributed all the features of the game. He held Harvard down to 6 weak, scattered hits, and out of five times at the bat made 4 hits, with a total of 6.**

Score:

Dartmouth	0	1	6	1	1	4	0	0	..	—13
Harvard	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4

Good Baseball by Yale Freshmen.

AMHERST, Mass., April 28.—Amherst freshmen played a poor game on Platt Field to-day and were defeated by Yale freshmen, 17 to 1. Every Amherst player, except the rightfielder, who had no chances, made miserable errors. Yale played an errorless game. The battery work of Hecker brothers, Capt. Davis at second, and Hamlin at third being most worthy of mention. Hecker struck out twelve men. Score:

Yale, '99.	1	7	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	—17
Amherst, '99.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Hits—Yale, 21; Amherst, 3. Errors—Amherst, 13. Batteries—F. Hecker and G. Hecker; Kendall and Dewitt.

Holy Cross, 5; Boston, 0.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 28.—Holy Cross played an errorless game against Boston University to-day and won, 5 to 0. Sullivan, formerly a League pitcher for Washington, was in the box for the Boston team, and was hit only mildly. Pappalau kept Boston University down to five hits. Score:

Holy Cross	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—5
Boston University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Hits—Holy Cross, 8; Boston University, 5. Errors—Boston University, 2. Batteries—Pappalau and Powers; Sullivan and Goodwin.

Paterson, 3; Wilmington, 2.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 28.—The Wilmington and Paterson Clubs opened the Atlantic League season here to-day. The game was remarkably well contested, both clubs doing good work. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Paterson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Base hits—Paterson, 6; Wilmington, 7. Errors Paterson, 2; Wilmington, 3. Batteries—Amole and Welch; Smith and Alton. Umpire—Mr. Mace.

MR. LORILLARD WINS A RACE.

Berzak Ahead in the Two-Year-Old Stakes at Newmarket.

LONDON, April 28.—The Newmarket first Spring Meeting opened to-day. The All-Aged Selling Plate of 103 sovereigns, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns, six furlongs, was won by Mr. H. E. Beddington's b. g. Shemer, by Albert Victor, out of Samaria, by Syrian, aged. The Duke of Devonshire's b. c. Distich, by Saraband, out of Poem, a three-year-old, was second, and Mr. P. Lorillard's b. c. King of Bohemia II., by Emperor, out of Austriana, a three-year-old, was third. Seven horses ran.

The Hastings Plate of 500 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes to ten sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year-olds, the sweepstakes except the winner's stake to go to the second horse, the forfeits to the fund, one mile, was won by Mr. Leopold De Rothschild's b. c. Gulliston, by Brag, out of Guinevra. Mr. H. E. Beddington's bl. or br. c. Earwig, by Hampton, out of Wriggle, was second, and Mr. Russel's b. g. Carriden, by Enthusiast out of Wild Hyacinth, third.

The Maiden (at entry) Plate of 103 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances, five furlongs, was won by Mr. R. Marsh's ch. f. Dancing Wave, by Ocean Wave, out of Dance. Mr. P. Lorillard's ch. g. Draco, by the Sailor Prince, out of Darya, was second, and Mr. M. Dawson's b. c. Barabbas, by Minting, out of Pelf, third. Mr. Wishard's Magdalina also ran, but was not placed.

The First Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, penalties and allowances, Rous course, five furlongs, was won by Mr. P. Lorillard's ch. c. Berzak, by Sensation, out of Helphoebe. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's b. c. Brigg, by Brag, out of Gagoul, was second, and Sir H. Farquehar's ch. f. Asteria, by Donovan, out of Spoleta, third. Eleven horses ran.

The betting was 14 to 1 against Berzak, 5 to 1 against Brigg, and 8 to 1 against Asteria.

The other starters were Lord Ellesmere's Fort Alice, Mr. A. M. Cardwell's Manor, Sir J. Blundell's Maples Sardinia, Sir M. Fitz Gerald's Dosis, Chevalier Ginistrelli's La Michele, M. R. Lebaudy's Dalken, Lord Londonderry's Pompilia, and Mr. Russel's Egeria.

Dalken led the way from Fort Alice, Brigg, and Astoria, with Berzak and Manor next, to the Dip, where Fort Alice was beaten. Berzak then made the running, and won by a neck. Brigg was three-quarters of a length ahead of Astoria. The betting was 2 to 1 on Fort Alice and 14 to 1 each against Manor, Sardino, Dosis, La Michele, Dalken, Pompilia, and Egeria.

The Two-Year-Old Selling Plate of 103 sovereigns, the winner to be sold at auction for 300 sovereigns, five furlongs, was won by Prince Soltykoff's chestnut colt Pastoral, by Gold, out of Chlordia. Mr. P. Lorillard's brown colt Sandia, by the Sailor Prince, out of Saluda, was second, and Lord Ellesmere's brown filly Lonely Isle, by Lowland Chief, out of Fota, third. Thirteen horses ran.

The Visitors' Welter Plate (handicap) of 150 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each for starters, for three-year-olds and upward, two-year-old course, five furlongs and 140 yards, was won by Mr. E. Hobson's bay colt, The Tup, by The Lambkin, out of Courtship, four years old. Mr. R. A. Brice's chestnut colt, Little Bob, by Chittabob, out of Lowland Belle, five years old, was second, and Mr. Dobell's bay colt, Hindley, by Minting, out of Enchantress, three years old, third. Fifteen horses ran.

Mr. P. Lorillard's bay filly, Anisette II., by Topgallant, out of Wauculla, four years old, was among the starters, but was not placed.

FINE STOCK IN DEMAND.

The High-Class Horses Brought Good Prices at the Fasig Sale.

The sale of light harness stock at Madison Square Garden began in earnest yesterday morning. None of the small consignments disposed of Monday were specially attractive, but the many fast performers that were to follow them brought the crowd and the customers. Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities along the coast were well represented, and one fancier from Chicago appeared during the afternoon as a customer for the speedy young pacer Sable Gift. H. Arms, who made the successful bid of $1,200 for the bay stallions, is a prominent horseman, and among the turf celebrities in which he has been interested is Lord Clinton, who held the trotting gelding record for a week during 1894.

George W. Saunders, who gave Sable Gift his mark of 2:10, and brought him here for sale, has been a crack reinsman for many years, and drove such fliers as Clingstone, Clemmie G., and Guy. He has purchased a hotel property near the Cleveland Driving Park and will not follow the circuit except at convenient points.

Another pacer, the black mare Moonstone, brought the top price of the day, and was also the first animal sold yesterday. Her record of 2:09 places her in company where she is not likely to be winner, so at $1,550 Moonstone was well sold. Along with her were thirty-nine others from Village Farm, most of which were worth over $200. The old campaigner Honest George, a fast and reliable trotter in his day, and still the champion in double harness, with Belle Hamlin, went begging at $180. Merry Chimes and Favorite Chimes were the only other members of this collection to get above $500, the former going to Brooklyn at $750. Having a record of 2:08½, the bay pacer is a notable addition to the harness-racing brigade in the City of Churches.

B. W. Duke of Philadelphia was the most liberal buyer of the string from Buffalo, paying well up in the hundreds for Peerless, Chimes, Master Chimes, Student at Law, and other young stock. John H. Shults was content with a pair of chestnut geldings for road use, but later on secured some blood that suited him for breeding. The roan mare Omegan, with a pacing mark of 2:16½, was the master of the Parkville stud at $500, but he was even more pleased when Nosegay was knocked down to him for $800. She was got by General Washington, the sire of her new owner's premier stallion Stranger, and her dam Naomi produced the fast young mare Nannie that Mr. Shults sold at auction for a good price last October to a French Commissioner. Nosegay has a record of 2:13½, and is also the dam of Argumentum, with 2:13¾. This makes her additionally valuable for breeding, and Mr. Shults thinks of mating her with Edition, who also traces to General Washington through his dam Rosebud, sister to Stranger.

One of the best advertised horses in the sale is Lady Powell, called "the handsomest mare in the world." She showed to great advantage, and seems to have the make-up of a prize winner, but her price—$800—was a general disappointment. Mr. Shults fancied this Ohio roadster and carried her to $775, intending to give more, but mistook the next bid for his, and J. F. Beckwith of this city got one of the real bargains that are occasionally to be had at these auctions of fast stock.

Dr. J. H. McCormac of Poughkeepsie realized very good prices for his lot, which included Nosegay and some pleasing roadsters. One pair, the gray mare Renne and the black one, Cornelia, brought $1,450 and go to Hartford.

In order to clear away the light harness stock before the night sale, which was given over to the saddlers from Kentucky, the auctioneers were kept hard at it till 7 o'clock. The trotting horse brigade gave way to the riding set, who came to see and patronize the stock which Charles L. Railey of Lexington offered to his Northern customers this year.

Sixteen head were sold, ranging from $750 to $145. The champion blue ribbon mare, Neville Davis, a high-school performer of good size and substance, was the first to attract the bidders. She brought the top price already mentioned, and goes to Springfield, Mass., the property of Dr. Luke Cochran. Next to her in value was Roytelet, for whom M. T. Butler of this city gave $725. He is a neat cob, and the competition for him created the greatest excitement of the evening.

The best customer for the Railey lot was "Abe" Johnson, a well-known trainer of harness racers from Brockton, Mass. He selected four, including Prester John, a showy black gelding that cost him $475.

The trotters and pacers monopolize the next three days, except Friday evening, when another draft of saddlers from the Blue Grass region are to be sold. There are many fliers with fast marks in the list for to-day, beginning with the pacing stallion Allie L. II., 2:10½. The famous branded trotter Ryland T. comes later, and soon after the local crack Cephas, who scored 2:11½ at Fleetwood last August. The first installment of the closing-out sale of South Elkhorn Farm, Frankfort, Ky., occupies a considerable part of the day, and another large string headed by Magnolia, 2:09¾, the half-mile track trotting champion, are up for competition this afternoon.

Following is a summary of the best prices:

CONSIGNED BY VILLAGE FARM, EAST AURORA, N. Y.

Moonstone, (2:09,) blk. m., 1889, by Mambrino King-Clarice, by Almont, Jr.; S. P. Kennedy, Bradford, Penn.	$1,550
Peerless Chimes, (2:18¾,) b. g., 1891, by Chimes-Portia, by Mambrino King; G. W. Duke, Philadelphia	325
Ovid, (2:15¼,) b. g. 1889, by Almont, Jr.-Silk, by Alcantara; J. C. Hill, Stackford, England	450
Rowena Chimes, b. m., 1891, by Chimes-Rowena, by Almont, Jr.; John McGuire, New-York City	440
Lucretia, (2:20,) b. m., 1885, by Almont, J.-Louisa, by Hamlin Patchen; B. W. Duke	270
Honest George, (2:14¼,) b. g., 1885, by Albert-Fanny Crowder, untraced; John McGuire	180
Dina Regent, b. m., 1891, by Prince Regent-Daphne, by Almont, Jr.; E. M. Barnes, New-York City	185
Carmen, b. mon., 1890, by Chimes-Carlyle, by Kentucky Prince; B. W. Duke	160
Daphne, b. m., 1886, by Almont, Jr.-Miranda, by Mambrino Patchen; E. S. Wells, Jersey City	180
Intone, (2:21¾,) b. g., 1891, by Chimes-Caprice, by Almont, Jr.; John McGuire	325
Hilliard, ch. g., 1887, by Mambrino King-Topaz, by Strathmore; John H. Shults, Fort Chester, N. Y.	200
Mahdi King, ch f., 1892, by El Mahdi-Tansy, by Mambrino King; John H. Shults	200
Boy Blue, (2:25¼,) bl. g., 1889, by Chimes-Bobolink, by Mambrino King; A. W. Lawrence, Brooklyn, N. Y.	260
Tocsin Chimes, b. s., 1890, by Chimes-Ruffled, by Almont, Jr.; N. W. Valentine, Yonkers, N. Y.	290
Master Chimes, b. g., 1891, by Chimes-Mischief, by Almont Dictator; B. W. Duke	425
Student-at-Law, br. g., 1891, by Heir-at-Law-Tit Willow, by Almont, Jr.; B. W. Duke	450
Marcella, b. m., 1890, by Chimes-Portia, by Mambrino King; J. F. Beckwith, New-York City	660
King's Advocate, bl. f., 1893, by Mambrino King-Ada, by Almont, Jr.; B. W. Duke	235
Lisbon Chimes, b. c., 1893, by Chimes-Morning Glory, by Mambrino King; P. Manning, Jersey City	225
Nadia K., bl. m., 1891, by Heir-at-Law-Ada, by Almont, Jr.; R. H. McCurdy, New-York City	350
Huldah King, bl. f., 1892, by Mambrino King-Huldah, by Almont, Jr.; L. P. McGovern, Brooklyn	270
Grandee, (2:27½,) b. g., 1888, by Almont, Jr.-Marjorie, by Kentucky Prince; J. V. Cavanagh, New-York City	300
Black Regent, (2:38,) blk. s., 1891, by Prince Regent-Chimes Maid, by Chimes; C. W. Carpenter, Peekskill, N. Y.	450
Forecast, blk. g., 1891, by Mambrino King-Grandmother, by Almont, Jr.; B. N. Moyer, Syracuse, N. Y.	110
Mercy Chimes, b. m., 1891, by Chimes-Marigold, by Almont, Jr.; John McGuire	360
Rowena, b. m., 1884, by Almont, Jr.-Nettie Murphy, by Hamlin Patchen; B. W. Duke	250
Brown Boy, br. g., 1892, by Chimes-Village Queen, by Almont, Jr.; W. H. Crawford, Warren Ohio	230
Wardwell, (2:14¼,) b. g., 1883, by Almont, Jr.-Grace, by Hailstorm; John McGuire	400
Highland Chimes, b. g., 1891, by Chimes-Nepenthe, by King Philip; G. A. Robinson, Sayville, N. Y.	320
Chrystie, b. m., 1888, by Almont, Jr.-Black Goddust, by Hamlin Patchen; J. B. Williams, Brockton, Mass.	265
Sonata, b. m., 1890, by Mambrino King-Nannette, by Almont, Jr.; H. S. Shults, East Williston, N. Y.	150
CONSIGNED BY T. L. ARTHUR, BROOKLYN, N. Y.	
Guesswork, (2:14¼,) b. g., 1886, by Egbert-Maggie, by West Wind; A. Johnson, Brockton, Mass.	$275
CONSIGNED BY CHARLES L. RAILEY, LEXINGTON, KY.	
Neville Dawes, ch. m., 1891, 16.0½ hands, by Chester Dare-Flora, by Omer's Diomed; Dr. Luke Cochran, Springfield, Mass	$750
Olga, ch. f., 1892, 15.3 hands, by Indicator, (2:23¼,)-Kate Scott, by Shelbyville Chief; J. E. Barker, Paterson, N. J.	500
Choucas, bl. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, by Alcandre, dam untraced; A. Johnson, Brockton, Mass.	350
Stonington, b. g., 1890, 15.2 hands, (gainted saddler,) breeding not given; A. Johnson	350
Gallatin, br. s., 1890, 15.2 hands, by Linn Boyd, dam by Arlington Denmark; Joseph H. Metcalf, Providence, R. I.	325
Carlino, br. g., 1892, 15.2 hands, by Moquette, 2:10, dam not given; Joseph H. Metcalf	375
Bran, blk. g., 1890, 16 hands, breeding not given; A. Johnson	220
Roytelet, b. g., 1890, 15.2 hands, breeding not given; M. T. Butler, New-York City	725
PresterJohn, blk. g., 1890, 15.3 hands, breeding not given; A. Johnson	475
Sunlocks, ch. g., 1891, 15.2 hands, breeding not given; N. R. Taylor, New-Haven, Conn	325
Donald, br. g., 1888, 15.2 hands, by Jordan's Artists-dam untraced; J. E. Barber, Paterson, N. J.	260
Bangle, ch. g., 1891, 15.1 hands, breeding not given; John Russell Gladding, Providence, R. I.	325
Lorine, ch. m., 1890, 15.3 hands, (gaited saddler,) breeding not given; George Parker, New-York City	275
Timias, b. g., 1892, 15.3 hands, by Longsides-imp. Lady Stockwell; A. W. Sherman, New-York City	200
Rastus, ch. g., 1890, 15.3 hands, by Happy Cross-dam by Hart's Green Mountain Morgan Horse; Charles Velours Smith, New-York City	200

NOT FAR ADVANCED.

Racing Season Soon to Open, but Stake Horses Are Behind in Work.

With the opening of the racing season, locally, but four days away, trainers have been pushing their charges up to the highest possible limit, where these horses are intended for the racing at Aqueduct, which begins on Monday next. The horses thus being forced are, of course, the animals of the moderate class, whose place on the tracks under the immediate control of the Jockey Club is in the selling plate class. There are something like 100 of these in training at the Coney Island tracks that will do their first racing for the year at the opening meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club. Most of the horses that have been performing at the Bennings track during the last two weeks will come on to join the local lot and puzzle the speculators.

As to the stake horses, a visit to the different tracks shows that they are far from being as far advanced in their work as they should be to do their best at the opening of the Morris Park meeting. At the Westchester track there are now close to 300 animals of all sorts and conditions awaiting the opening of the racing at that track. Very few will be taken to the Aqueduct track.

Within a week the number at Morris Park will be considerably increased by the addition to the lot of all the horses of the Blemton stable, including Henry of Navarre, Keenan and Dorian, who are now at Washington, and the promising colt, Hastings, which is still at the Nursery Farm at Babylon, L. I., and about the exact condition of which there is considerable speculation. His appearance there will alone tell whether it be true, as rumor has it, that the colt has not been doing well, and that he will not be able to contest in the races for three-year-olds this Summer. Every horseman and lover of sport hopes that these stories of the colt's indisposition are untrue, and that he will be able to come out and give battle to Handspring, Requital, Ben Brush, One I Love, Hazlet, and the rest of the crack two-year-olds of 1895. Mr. Belmont, who so bravely paid $37,000 for him, certainly deserves to get a run for his money. People generally are just as anxious to see him have it as he is himself to get it.

James Rowe, who has charge of the Brookdale Stud of the late Col. Thompson, is expected at Morris Park early next week with Requital, One I Love and a long string of two-year-olds bred at the home farm. The select string owned by David Gideon is not expected before the 15th, though there is a bare chance that they will come a few days before that. But Mr. Gideon prefers to have his horses fitted as nearly as possible at the home farm and away from the eyes of the touts that infest the tracks about here.

Clifford, Lazzarone, St. Maxim, Sir Walter, Nanki Pooh, Lucania, Glenmoyne, Peacemaker, Brandywine, St. Agnes, Ray S., and Applegate are the horses that attract the most attention at Morris Park, and seem to be going on at a good rate. Galliee, one of the horses of the Beard Brothers' string, has shown a little lameness in his work of late, and will probably have a let up of a few days. Fred Gebhard's horse Rodman is getting some sharp work to fit him for steeplechasing.

One of the recent arrivals at Morris Park is the veteran, Sport, who has been sent up from Brighton Beach by Lakeland with the information that he is a hopeless cripple, and will never stand training again. This is a bit of bad fortune for Col. Ruppert, for early in the season the colt had shown wonderful ability as a jumper, and was thought to be a most promising candidate for cross-country honors. Now the Colonel will have to depend entirely on Ajax to carry his colors to victory, and Ajax has show a disposition to dodge the jumping, to which he took so kindly. A bad tumble, in which the horse landed on his head, is responsible for this change in the way the tide sets in the game. Lakeland has not given him up, however, and expects that he will take part in some of the jumping races at the Morris Park track.

The steeplechase course there is being entirely rebuilt, under the direction of a couple of Irish horsemen, who have been brought over to make a good, stiff course, such as the horses are called upon to negotiate on the other side of the water. In all, nine obstacles are being erected, and it is expected that the work will be completed by Saturday. All the jumps will be of sufficient height to prevent the horses from taking them in their stride, and the animals will have to be well schooled, so that the farcical nature of the steeplechases of the past may finally be wiped out. There are two Liverpool jumps that are entirely new here that will test the best of the horses, and they are made good and stiff, so that there can be no crawling over them. A horse must clear a low fence, a ditch, and finally a bank before he has completed his work at this sort of jump, and it will take a level-headed jockey and a sure-footed horse to do the trick.

On the Coney Island tracks there is little of consequence being done, the star of the lot quartered there being F. J. Dwyer's Handspring, who is now being pushed along, so that he is covering miles in about 1:50. He seems to take kindly to his work, and his owner is perfectly satisfied with the way in which the horse is going. He thinks he has all the three-year-old stakes at his mercy. There are a great many other people who have the same opinion.

Of the handicap horses on the Island the Lakeland lot are by all odds the best. In fact they are the only ones that amount to anything. Benador Grady has again developed a leg and the chances are that he will prove to be a disappointment again this year. Matt Byrnes has about abandoned hope of again getting any more good things like Salvator, Firenze, or Montana, for his two-year-olds promise nothing wonderful. "Billy" Lakeland, however, is happy with a choice lot in Counter Tenor, Hornpipe, King Arthur II., Gotham, Emma C., Manchester, Barytone II., and a few youngsters that give promise of doing quite a bit toward paying for the running expenses of the stable. He has far and away the best lot of horses on the Island, and it is a pretty open secret that he expects to scoop in at least one of the Spring handicaps.

"Mike" Dwyer is now at Louisville, where Sims has joined him, and a letter from there says that Ben Brush is doing finely, and that the stable has great hopes of landing the Derby. Ben Brush has not been pushed as have some of the horses there and the Western critics think Brush is still on the big side and too gross to stand a hard race for the event. As the Derby is at but a mile and a quarter this year there is no good reason why he should not run all right with a lot of flesh, as he has shown that he has all his speed in a sprint. That is about all that the race will amount to, as there seems to be nothing in the West that is able to make Ben Brush run from start to finish, except Prince Lief, which Byron McClelland has gotten into splendid shape.

The latest reports from Washington are to the effect that J. J. McCaffarty, who had such a nasty fall with Kennel on Saturday, is coming around all right, though he was badly shaken up and injured internally. It will be a month or more before he can again get into the saddle. The doctors expect to have him in shape to get about by the time of the opening of the Morris Park meeting.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

Only Two Favorites Won, but the Events Proved Interesting.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A warm, clear day and a field of fair proportions attracted a comparatively numerous crowd to Bennings to-day. The entries as set forth at first numbered thirty-five runners, but four were scratched.

Two favorites won the honors of the day, while the surprise was the successful run of Clark's chestnut horse Watchman, a very long shot, who captured the one-mile selling.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs, selling. Halton, 113 pounds, (Littlefield,) 8 to 5, won; Kinglet, 110, (Congden,) 8 to 1, second; Tenderness, 84, (Hirsch,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Pay or Play, Factotum, Grellan, Will Elliott, Dancer, Heresy, and Belle Washington also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. Lithos, 105 pounds, (Littlefield,) 2 to 5, won; Eldolin, 105, (Clayton,) 4 to 1, second; Euphemia L., 102, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:50 2-5. Robbie W. and Sandal also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile. Joe Hayman, 95 pounds, (Keefe,) 7 to 5, won; Prompt, 98, (Littlefield,) 7 to 10, second; Yankee Heiress, 98, (O'Leary) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:30 1-5. Amos also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Sue Kittie, 105 pounds, (O'Leary,) 1 to 2, won; Mirage, 107, (H. Griffin,) 4 to 5, second; Captain T., 108, (Keefe,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:44.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Watchman, 101 pounds, (Hirsch,) 20 to 1, won; Eclipse, 110, (Ballard,) 6 to 5, second; Bessie Browning, 81, (Powers,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Eno, Mirage II., Augusta Belle, Buckeye, Dario, and Tomoka also ran.

ENTRIES FOR TO-MORROW.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, six furlongs. Hanwell, 106 pounds; The Swain, 107; Tinge, 106; Allan L., 102; Hurlingham, 99; Silk, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs, selling. Russler, 110 pounds; Bragalone, 98; La Vivandiere and Stanislaus, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—Capitol Stakes; three-year-olds; mile. Shakespeare II., 127 pounds; Premier,

ENTERTAINED JUSTICE NEU

HIS FRIENDS HAVE A DINNER IN HIS HONOR IN BROOKLYN.

Many of the Best-Known Men in That City, Irrespective of Party Affiliations, Attend—Speeches by the Guest of the Evening, Gen. I. S. Catlin, William C. De Witt, Mayor Wurster, Justice Pratt, and Many Others.

The personal and political friends of Civil Justice Jacob Neu of Brooklyn had a dinner in his honor in the Art Assembly rooms, in Montague Street, last evening.

"Friendship Before Politics" was the motto of the evening, and both political parties were represented at the banquet. The gathering numbered 250. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin presided. Speeches were made by Justice Neu, Mayor Wurster, ex-Senator John Henry McCarthy, ex-Corporation Counsel William C. De Witt, Andrew McLean, Justice Calvin E. Pratt, ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway, and Murat Halstead. The principal speech was delivered by ex-Corporation Counsel De Witt, who responded to the toast "Our State." Among other things, Mr. De Witt said:

At this turning in the tide of affairs we are met with one grand innovation. All the communities of this State, bordering the harbor of New-York, are to become one city.

The quality and the effect of this measure will depend upon the manner of its execution, or the character of the charter to be devised. If all the cities which are to compose a Greater New-York be united by a reckless and sweeping enactment, giving to one Common Council, with one Mayor, universal jurisdiction over every subject of municipal administration throughout the complex and vast domain and population, it will prove an unmitigated curse. I have, however, no fear of such a result. I confidently ascribe to the sagacious leader of the Republican Party of the State the noble design to make this vast enterprise a credit to his life and a monument to his memory.

Our Anglo-Saxon civilization has established "home rule" as the cardinal feature of all kinds of government, and it cannot in this instance be abandoned.

If the charter shall be so drawn that, while it accomplishes consolidation for all common purposes, under one legislative and executive department, it still preserves the autonomy of the various sections by leaving all strictly local matters to local boards, elected by the citizens of well-contrived boroughs or municipalities, giving to each of these sections, as well, deputy offices for the convenience of the general administration—in a lesser degree, like our States within our Union, in a greater degree, like our counties, towns, and villages within our State—it will prove a great blessing, and the charter act itself, drafted originally under the light and guidance of the history of all municipal charters in this country and abroad, may, by expert craftsmen, be made, next to the Constitution of the United States, the finest contribution to the civil fabrics of mankind. I am sure the task will be undertaken with an unselfish determination to reach these unselfish ends.

Among those present were Justice Willard Bartlett, Surrogate George B. Abbott, Justice William J. Osborne, Judge Lawrence Jordan, the Rev. Francis C. Lenes, Justice Leonard Giegerich, Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Justice Nathaniel H. Clement, Thomas B. Sidebotham, Jr., George T. Cahill, Edward M. Grout, County Clerk Henry C. Saffen, Gen. George W. Wingate, W. J. Sidebotham, Senator P. H. McCarren, Samuel L. Whitehouse, James O. Cleveland, Postmaster Andrew T. Sullivan, ex-United States District Attorney Jesse Johnson, Controller George W. Palmer, Bally Cahen, Bridge Commissioner Frank Sperry, Edwin Knowles, Police Superintendent William J. McKelvey, S. T. Maddox, Peter F. Haberly, Henry A. Meyer, Bird S. Coler, and Alderman Adam Leich.

ROBBED THE FIRM OF THOUSANDS.

Porter Robbed Devoe & Co. of Paints —Goods Sold in Brooklyn.

During the last two years the F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Company, dealers in paints and painters' supplies at 101 Fulton Street, have been missing goods from their storerooms. At first it was only in small quantities, but for eight months or so paints, oils and varnishes of the most expensive varieties have been disappearing in bulk. About $8,000 worth was lost.

Capt. Ryan cleared up the case, and yesterday morning William Perry of 18 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, the colored porter, and Alvah Ryno, the shipping clerk, were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court and held in $2,000 bail each to answer for theft. Perry confessed his guilt. In his confession he implicated Ryno, who denies that he knows anything of the robberies, and beyond Perry's statement the police have no evidence against him.

Not only did the police catch the thieves, but they arrested the receiver, obtained a confession from him, and recovered about $3,000 worth of the stolen goods.

Capt. Ryan and Detective Malarky hid in a loft in Ann Street Monday night, where they could watch the rear entrance of the store, while Policemen Barry and Cunningham kept a look-out on Fulton Street. After the store was closed half an hour and all the employes had left, Capt. Ryan saw Perry walk to the Ann Street door and let himself in. He closed the door after him, and a few seconds later the detectives in Fulton Street saw him go out by the main entrance and meet James Riley at Nassau and Fulton Streets. Perry and Riley strolled leisurely to Theatre Alley, where a delivery wagon was waiting. The wagon was driven by Thomas Coyne. It bore the name of S. Wilmarth, 45 to 51 Nassau Street, Brooklyn.

At a word from Riley the driver turned down Ann Street and pulled up at the paint store. Perry unlocked the door, and Riley went in and helped himself to a fair-sized load. The wagon drove off, and Perry, after locking up the store, disappeared. The detectives were watching the wagon and Riley. They knew they could get Perry at any time.

They followed the wagon to the bridge entrance, where it waited until Riley, who had walked from Ann Street, came up, and then they followed the team across the bridge to 241 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, where it was unloaded at the painters' supply store kept here by Riley.

Perry said that he had sold to Riley all the stuff he had stolen, and that Ryno was as guilty as himself. Riley said last night that he did not know how much money he had paid Perry in all. Whenever the porter wanted money he went to Riley and received $30 or $40, and in return opened the store door for Riley to repay himself with the company's goods.

Riley said that he does not believe Ryno had any hand in the business. He never bought anything from Ryno, and never heard before of his knowing anything about the thieving. Ryno was a porter until about two months ago, when he was promoted to be shipping clerk.

MANIAC USED A KNIFE.

Abraham Rhienschriber Wounds Policeman Masterson in the Hand.

In Essex Market Court yesterday, Abraham Rhienschriber was committed to Bellevue Hospital, to be examined as to his sanity. He struggled desperately, at 78 Forsyth Street, with Policeman Masterson, who was sent to arrest him for beating his aged parents.

Rhienschriber for several weeks past has shown signs of insanity. The policeman found him in bed, and induced him to dress. Rhienscriber appeared willing to go, but suddenly drew a long knife from under the mattress, and rushed at Masterson, who knocked him down.

The prisoner retained his hold of the knife, and in a struggle lasting twenty minutes lacerated the policeman's hand and tore his uniform. The policeman finally gained the mastery.

Nordica to Wear Her Tiara.

Mme. Lillian Nordica is to wear her splendid diamond tiara in Brooklyn Friday evening at the Seidl Society's concert in the Academy of Music. Some of the ladies thought it would please the audience to see this crown that was given to Mme. Nordica by several hundred of her friends, and she was asked if she would wear it. She telegraphed her consent, and now Brooklyn is to see her and her jewels, and hear Seidl and his orchestra and the singer render the following programme:

Overture, "Leonora," No. 3.....Beethoven
Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes".....Liszt
Aria, "Queen of Sheba".....Gounod
Mme. Nordica.
"Siegfried Idyl".....Wagner
"Tristan and Isolde".....Wagner
(a) Prelude.
(b) Isolde's Lament.
(c) Isolde's Death.
Isolde.....Mme. Nordica

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Following is a complete list of saloon passengers who have been booked to sail by the vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet:

On the St. Paul, for Southampton.

A.—Count Jean Edouard d'Aulby, Countess d'Aulby, Miss J. Adams, James Arthur, J. F. Albright, Mrs. Albright.—B.—Miss Eva Booth and secretary, Miss Evelyn A. Blanchard, S. E. Burgesser, Ralph Barker, George E. Brightson, J. H. Buttle, H. Barber, Mrs. Barber, Miss Barber, Miss Bauermeister, Mr. Baraldi, Frank H. Belcher, H. R. Benedict, James W. Batchelor, Mrs. Batchelor, Max Brown, Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. J. E. Birmingham, Miss Alma Birmingham, Miss Emily R. Blackstone, J. C. Butler, J. Bussat, Mr. Brooks.—D.—Mme. Calvé, Signor Giuseppe Cremonini, Hamilton Y. Castner, Mrs. Castner, T. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mrs. Sarah R. Cornell, Miss Jennie S. Cox, Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, Miss Margaret Chittenden, Mr. Colman, Prof. P. De Compigny, Mrs. De Compigny, Mrs. Elizabeth Canine, G. E. Claxton, Miss Clayton, Walter T. Chandler, Mrs. W. R. Chalile, Prof. S. F. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Hennie B. Cowen.—E.—E. C. Dameron, John Darling, Mrs. B. Davis, Mr. Davis, H. Yale Dolan, Clarence W. Dolan, Charles Edmund Dana, Mrs. Dana, Miss Millicent W. Dana, Thomas Ditchett, Mrs. Ditchett, Gordon Ditchett, Fred H. Davis, Nils De Fork, Mrs. Nils De Fork, Henry Dexter, Mrs. Dexter, C. B. Dillingham.—E.—J. J. Esher, W. L. Elkin, Mrs. Elkin, Edward B. Elkins, Frank Evans, J. J. Erskine.—F.—Charles Frohman, Daniel Frohman, Mrs. E. Charles Fitch, Miss Helen L. Fitch, Mrs. S. C. Force, Miss M. Force, Russell Frost, Mrs. Frost, Russell Frost, Jr., Prof. George Fresé, Mrs. Fresé, J. Gordon Forbes, Mrs. Forbes, Simon Frankel, Mr. Farren.—G.—Howard Gould, Mrs. Nelson Goodwin Green, Mrs. Barker Gummere, Miss Isabella Gummere, Miss Mary S. Gummere, Miss Gertrude M. Gummere, Samuel R. Gummere, John Grundy, George A. Grover, Bruno Gortatowski, Charles E. Goodspeed, George A. Groves, the Rev. Walter A. A. Gardner, Mrs. J. P. Garvey, Miss E. Garvey.—H.—Mrs. Hunt, Miss Hingston, Mrs. Heinze, Mrs. H. Houghton, S. B. Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, G. H. Hardy, Mrs. Hardy, Mr. Humphreys, Barker Gummere Hamill, Miss Muriel Homan, Bronson Howard, Mrs. Howard, Francis P. Hilborn, W. K. Hitch.—I.—Amory T. Irvin, S. Isias, Mrs. Isias.—J.—Samuel Jacquette, Karl Jungbluth, Prof. Harold Jacoby, Mrs. G. Jerome, Miss Mabel L. Johnson, W. Johnson, T. A. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson.—K.—Edward B. King, Mr. Kingston, Julian Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. F. S. Kellogg, G. Kraemer, Miss Rolinda M. Kline, L. Kurr.—L.—Miss Leighton, Henry Lomb, Mrs. Lomb, Mr. Leicester, L. H. Lamotte, Mrs. George Lant, Julius Lichtenstein, Mrs. Lichtenstein, Mr. La Blache, Mrs. La Blache, Mr. Lubert, Mrs. Lubert.—M.—P. F. McConnell, Mrs. McConnell, Miss McConnell, the Rev. W. H. Murkland, Mrs. Murkland, A. K. Michler, Mrs. Michler, Mrs. Isabella Mendiola, Miss Gabriela Mendiola, Mrs. Isabel Mestre, Miss Rosa Mestre, Alberto Mestre, Miss Julia Mestre, Miss Jaird Mestre, L. M. Mordecai, Mrs. Mordecai, Miss Maria McCartney, Mrs. L. W. Mayer, Miss Constance Mayer, Herbert Mosley, Mrs. Mosley, Mrs. Meacham, Mrs. Carrie Millard, Miss Lillian Millard, C. F. Mahler, Miss Mahler, Fred E. Mahler, A. G. McKenzie, Miss Clementine Mitchell, Paul Misser, Miss Napier McRae, Charles Manning Meehan, Miss Morris, Miss Meadows, Miss Jessie A. Marsh, Miss Harriette B. Marsh, the Rev. John McHale, R. W. Milbank.—N.—Miss Olga Nethersole, Mrs. W. H. Nichols.—O.—Mrs. d'Oremieulx, Miss Olitzka, Miss Rosa Olitzka.—P.—C. Winfield Pratt, F. L. Palmer, Miss Ada Place, Miss Lilly Place, Mr. Postance, Miss Mary Penfield, Miss Sophia G. Palmer, Miss Anna Park, Miss Georgia Park, Miss Ada Park, Miss Katibel Park, Charles S. Pratt, Mrs. Pratt, Miss Beatrice Milton Pratt, James Pike.—R.—Jean de Reszke, Edouard de Reszke, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Miss Laura D'O. Roosevelt, Nicholas Roosevelt, Oliver W. Roosevelt, Mrs. Rudolf Rodiger, Gen. W. A. Robinson, Mrs. Frederick Reibold, Miss Margaret Reibold, Mrs. Mary Scott Row'and, Dr. E. G. Rust, George P. Rust, A. C. Read, Mrs. Read, Miss Repton, J. H. Ryley, John N. Ryan, Mrs. Ryan, J. B. Russell.—S.—Mrs. Jesse Seligman, Miss Alice Seligman, Miss Madeline Seligman, Henry Seligman, Charles F. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss Josephine Smith, Mrs. William Farrar Smith, Miss Farrar Smith, Irving M. Swezey, Willy Schutz, Mrs. John Curtis Sullivan, Miss Sullivan, Miss Alice Marie Sullivan, Charles Mather Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss Mary Rozet Smith, Mr. Saar, Mr. Saar, Jr., Miss Sherman, S. Sternau, Mrs. Sternau, Miss Louise Staedel, E. T. Sederholm, E. Fraccaus Stevenson, Baron H. de Speck Sternburg, First Secretary of German Legation at Pekin; Lucius M. Stanton, Mrs. Stanton, J. A. Scuder, Miss Marjory F. Townshend, Miss Grace Townshend, Harry M. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Blair Thompson, L. S. Tiemann, Miss J. Tucholsky, Clark Thurston, J. M. Tappen, Mrs. Jennie Traubmann, Miss Sophie Traubmann, Marshall Tevis, Mrs. Tevis, Miss Mary Tevis, Alfred Tevis.—U.—Francis Urbiza.—V.—Miss N. H. Van Bell, Miss M. Vivrette, Miss Vandelia Varnum.—W.—G. Creighton Webb, George C. Wilkins, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Emily B. Wilkins, S. M. Wilson, Joseph S. Whistler, Mrs. Whistler, Joseph F. Wright, Mrs. Wright, Miss Carrie Wright, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Miss Wetmore, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Meyers, C. Wiley, A. Wechsler, I. Well, Mrs. Well, Adolph Well, Lionel Well, A. H. Wright, Miss Mary D. Westcott, A. J. Willson, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Evelyn F. Washburn, W. J. Waring.—Y.—George Young, Mrs. E. T. Young.

On the Britannic, for Liverpool.

A.—Miss Jane M. Abbey, Mr. Angus, Miss Angus.—B.—Mrs. W. I. Rains, Mrs. Baird, Miss Baird, J. H. Barney, G. Bearns, Miss Ida Benfey, Miss Bennett, J. F. J. Black, Rev. W. M. Bottome, Mrs. Bottome, Miss Mary Bottome, Miss Phyllis Bottome, George Bottome, Mrs. G. J. Brewer, Mrs. Brockwell, F. C. Brooksbank, Miss Dorothy Brooksbank, Arthur Burgess, Miss Burt, Dr. Butterfield.—C.—Mrs. D. H. Carstairs, Miss Elizabeth B. Carstairs, Miss Mary H. Carstairs, W. Chapman, Lewis M. Clark, C. H. Stanley Clarke, R. Clegg, Mrs. Clegg, Miss Clegg, Miss Clegg, Mrs. M. Cleveland, A. B. Collingwood, Mrs. Collingwood, G. H. Converse, T. H. S. Cone, Mrs. E. Cooper, W. C. Crane, Mrs. Crawford.—D.—Hugh J. Dales, Mrs. A. H. Dart, W. H. Davey, Mrs. Davey, Mrs. A. J. Davidson, Leopold Delanduy, Miss Mary B. Dillingham, Miss Gabrielle Doody, Miss Doyle, Mr. Dowding, Arthur C. Ducat, Miss Mary Ducat, Miss Elizabeth Ducat, Miss Alice Ducat, Reginald Ducat.—E.—Peter O. Dwyer, R. B. Eskrigge, Cecil Fenton, Mrs. W. Firth, Miss Hilda Firth, George Forbes, Mrs. Forbes Mr. Forrest.—G.—C. Gauvreau, Miss Gibson, R. M. Gilmore, Mrs. W. H. Glazbrook, Miss Glazbrook, C. Goodyear, Mrs. Goodyear, J. Goteley, Mrs. H. L. Grasett, H. Greene, Mrs. E. B. Griffiths, Miss Winifred Griffiths.—H.—Mrs. Harding, Miss C. Hempstead, Ar. Henderson, Mrs. A. Henderson, Miss Henderson, W. Henderson, James Henderson, Rev. R. H. Herron, Miss Hoosack, G. M. Hoosack, C. W. Horkins, G. V. Howe, W. Hawley, C. W. Huddleston, J. S. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes.—J.—C. D. Jackson, Col. Jago, Mrs. Jago, A. D. Jenkinson, Mrs. Henry J. Johnson, W. Johnston, Mrs. Lewis D. Jones, Miss Glyn Jones, Trevor Jones, Owen Jones.—K.—Miss M. D. Kellogg, T. R. Kearney, Mrs. Kerr, Miss Mary A. Kirkup, Mrs. E. P. Knapp, Mrs. A. C. Knealy, H. L. Knight.—L.—Miss Junita Levicke, G. W. Lewis, Henry Lillford, Mrs. Lillford, Mrs. M. J. Livingston, Hugh G. Lumsden, Mrs. Lumsden, Hugh P. Lumsden, Jr., Carlos Lumsden, Mrs. F. B. Lund, Percy Lyndall, Miss Kate Lynn.—M.—Capt. Macdonald, Mrs. Macdonald, A. S. Martin, Miss Maynard, Miss Margaret Maynard, Frank McGuire, C. D. Medley, C. Meredith, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Ruth S. Merriam, Miss Bertha S. Merriam, John Miller, Mrs. A. E. Mills, W. W. Myatt, Mrs. Myatt.—O.—C. Underwood O'Connell, P. O'Grady, Mrs. O'Grady, Mr. O. Omlor, Mrs. Omlor, Dr. E. Orne, the Very Rev. Joseph Oster, Mrs. Otter.—P.—W. W. Payne, Mrs. Mary Pearson, George Philip, Miss Kate Potter, Norman P. Pratt, Miss Florence Prouty.—R.—W. A. Reaser, Mrs. Reaser, Miss Hilda Rogers.—S.—Capt. N. E. Sampson, Mrs. Sampson, Miss Lottie Sampson, Miss Hilda Sampson, Dr. Albert L. Scott, Mrs. Scott, S. Seymour, Miss Kate Shaw, Charles H. Sisson, W. A. Smith, W. Sydney Sherrin, Thomas Stewart, Mrs. P. J. Strathy.—T.—N. T. Taylor, Miss Ella Thompson, Miss Abbie Thompson, J. J. Thueson, Miss Emily Thwaiks, M. Toomey, Miss Toomey, Gerald P. Toomey, Miss Bertha Toussig, Willard A. Towler, John R. Towler, Miss Trask.—W.—Glenn P. Waite, Mrs. E. H. Wardwell, Miss Wardwell, Mrs. E. Webster, Paul Weddigen, Miss Villa Whitney White, J. LeRoy White, Mrs. White, Mr. Whitner, Miss Winolda Wilcox, G. M. Williamson, A. G. Wilde, Mr. Willis, Mrs. John L. Willis, H. E. Wilson, Mrs. J. E. Winters, Miss Mary Ray Winters, Mrs. E. Wilder.—Y.—Miss Florence Young.

On the Westernland, for Antwerp.

A.—Mrs. F. Ahlborn, Miss Hildegarde Ahlborn, Miss Ernestine Ahlborn, Miss Emma Ahlborn, James Ahrens, Miss Maria Louisa Arnholt.—B.—H. A. Beguelin, E. Biardot, Miss L. Bloch, Mrs. C. T. de Boseo, Mrs. A. Bruwler, Alexander Bull.—C.—Prof. A. G. Cameron, Baron Charles H. de Courtier, Miss Annie R. Cox.—D.—Mrs. A. L. Darling, Miss Ella Darling, Mrs. David Davis, Mrs. L. Deuss, Emil Duerr, Mrs. Duerr, Miss Emma Duerr, the Rev. J. W. C. Duerr, Jules de Bernard de Fauconval, Consul General of Belgium for Canada.—F.—E. B. Flint, Mrs. W. H. Forbes, Miss Forbes, the Very Rev. F. Freidland.—G.—M. Gerstfield, Leon Goodman, Mrs. Eugenie D. Gordy, Miss Gordy.—H.—Mrs. James R. Hall, Miss Bertha Hall, Miss P. C. Halron, Henry E. Hess, A. C. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Andrew J. Hope, Mrs. Hope, Mrs. Oscar Huttlinger, Miss Lola Huttlinger, Carl Huttlinger, Kurt Huttlinger, Ernst Huttlinger.—J.—J. J. Joses, Mrs. Joses.—K.—Louis Kahn, Edward Knapp, Miss A. Koehler, W. Korten, Mrs. Korten, Miss E. Kupfer.—L.—Mrs. Albert La Tour, Leo Loesey, Mrs. Loesey, Miss Elsa Loesey, Miss Lynch.—M.—Mrs. S. McCullagh, Miss McCullagh, Miss M. F. McCullagh, G. F. McCullagh, Miss Mary McLoughlin, Julius Meyer, Mrs. Meyer, Miss Anna C. Meyer, John Meyer, A. W. Miller Mrs. Miller, Miss Tillie Miller.—N.—M. Naumann, Mrs. Naumann, Henry S. Northrop, Mrs. Northrop, Miss Mary Northrop, Miss Margery Northrop, Miss Anna Northrop, Frederick K. Northrop.—O.—Dr. B. Oettinger.—P.—Miss A. C. Palmer, Mrs. Horatio W. Parker, Miss Charlotte P. Parker, Miss Isabel Parker, Miss M. Parrish, Dr. C. Platt, Mrs. Platt, Mrs. A. V. Pratt, Miss Ruth Putnam.—R.—The Rev. E. P. Robinson, Max Rosenthal, Mrs. A. A. Rouse, Miss Bonnie Rouse, Frank Rudd, Mrs. Rudd.—S.—Mrs. A. Solomon, Miss R. Solomon, E. Solomon, Miss L. V. Sampson, N. C. Schlemmer, Mrs. Schlemmer, Miss Erna V. Schlemmer, Miss Anita M. Schlemmer, Norman C. Schlemmer, Miss Marie Schmidt, the Rev. J. M. Schreiber, Capt. C. Shaler, Mrs. Shaler, Miss K. Stark, Miss Mary L. Souder, Miss Fannie C. Souder, Mrs. F. H. Stevens, Miss Rita Stevens, Appleton Stevens.—T.—Mrs. H. M. Thayer, Miss Thevin, Miss Anna Thomas.—V.—The Rev. W. Vogt, Miss Sofia Vogt.—W.—J. Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Elsie Wallace, Mrs. Adrienne Dorothy Wallace, W. K. Wallace, Miss Ella Watson, Miss Rosa Watson, Miss Harriet Watson, Miss Julia Watson, Dr. G. B. Wood, Miss Rosa McAllister Wyatt.

From The Somerville Journal.

Tenant—I want you to reduce my rent."

Landlord—What for?

Tenant—Well, the people next door have got an eight-year-old girl.

Landlord—Well, what of that?

Tenant—I saw some men moving a piano in there to-day.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANIES ADVANCE THE PRICES.

Circulars Issued by the Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Lackawanna Railroad Companies Announcing a General Increase of Twenty-five Cents a Ton—The Other Coal Companies Are Expected to Follow Suit.

Circulars issued yesterday by the Reading, the Lackawanna, and the Lehigh Valley Companies gave the first intimation of an advance in the prices of anthracite coal that will undoubtedly become general. Each coal-producing company will make a general advance of 25 cents a ton, to take effect May 1. Following is the new schedule: Grate, per ton, $3.50; egg, $3.75; chestnut, $3.75, and stove, $4.

It is expected that the circulars of the Pennsylvania, the Delaware and Hudson, the Erie, and other companies will be out to-day or to-morrow. The aggregate anthracite output for April will probably reach about 3,000,000 tons, which is about the same as April, 1895, although the output for April of last year was, by agreement, restricted to 2,500,000 tons.

There is no reason to doubt that the harmony that has existed among the coal producing and carrying companies since last Fall will continue to prevail.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The Reading Coal and Iron Company has issued a circular announcing that an advance of 25 cents a ton will be made in all sizes of coal on and after this date. The advance has been made at Port Richmond and Port Liberty. The other coal companies will make a similar advance, but it will be done in a quiet manner, each company acting for itself.

The Lehigh Valley has also issued a circular raising May prices to the basis of $4 for stove.

A "HUCKLEBERRY" BILL.

The Measure Allowing an Unlimited Increase in Capital Stock Checked.

ALBANY, April 28.—The Union Railway Company or the Huckleberry system, which has three billsup here backed by a big lobby and ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, got a black eye in the Senate today. Bold John Raines, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads, wanted to report from that committee in favor of the bill allowing the Huckleberry to increase its capital stock from $2,000,000 to an unlimited extent. Unanimous consent was necessary. Senator Wieman objected.

Mr. Raines, in order to get the matter before the Senate, moved to discharge the committee from further consideration of the measure. After a short discussion this proposition, which was supported by the Tammany men, was defeated by a vote of 24 to 13. This practically kills the bill, but it may be moved again to-morrow, for vigorous work is being done here in behalf of this and other Huckleberry measures. In fact, the fight that has been going on in New-York City between the Huckleberry and the People's Traction Company in the courts and before the Controller has been transferred up here to some extent in these bills. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan was here today representing the Huckleberry, but was not seen at the Capitol, and David F. Cohalan is here in opposition to the Huckleberry grab bills. Mr. Cohalan is the People's Company's counsel.

When the bill, which was practically defeated to-day, was first introduced, it was said that it was a general measure which some companies suffer under when first organized. The bill was then amended so as to apply only to companies hereafter incorporated. At the time this was said to be satisfactory. But the Assembly Railroads Committee very quickly lost sight of the bill after this, and there was much surprise last week when a bill similar to this before it was amended went quietly through the Assembly.

GRADE CROSSING DISCUSSED.

The Lehigh Valley Company's Petition in Jersey City.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday gave a hearing to the opponents of the grade crossing at Communipaw Avenue asked for by the Greenville and Hudson Railroad, a branch of the Lehigh Valley. There were forty property owners present. They claimed that their property would be greatly depreciated by a grade crossing at the point designated. They also alleged that the crossing would be a menace to life, because Communipaw Avenue was the only outlet to the bay shore and was used by many women and children during the Summer.

Several other property owners advocated the crossing on the ground that it would benefit them, and other owners because the railroad would open up a large territory now lying idle for want of railroad facilities.

Reon Barnes, counsel for the Lehigh Valley Company, said that when the line became operative it would furnish employment to a large number of men and would appreciate rather than depreciate the value of the surrounding land.

The board will probably act upon the matter at its regular meeting next Tuesday.

Chesapeake and Western Opened.

A section of the Chesapeake and Western Railroad, extending from Elkton, Va., on the Shenandoah Division of the Norfolk and Western, westwardly through Harrisonburg, Va., on the Valley Division of the Baltimore and Ohio, to Bridegwater, Va., a distance of twenty-seven miles, was formally opened for traffic yesterday. The officers of the road and a number of invited guests participated in the ceremonies.

The gauge of the new road is standard 4 feet 8½ inches, and the structure is built with eighty-pound steel rails, 2,640 ties to the mile. Equipment standard with requirements of United States laws fully complied with. Cars are marked "Chesapeake and Western R. R." and "Transvirginias Route." The officers of the company are as follows: President—J. W. Reinhart; Treasurer—F. W. Jackson; Secretary—C. W. Haskins; General Counsel—E. S. Rapallo; General Freight and Passenger Agent—A. S. Weisiger.

Trolley to Hempstead.

At a meeting of the Queens County Board of Supervisors, in Long Island City, yesterday, President A. R. Hart and Attorney Albert E. Seibert of the Long Island Electric Company requested the Supervisors to grant the company a franchise to extend its route from the end, now in Jamaica, to Hempstead, through the Jamaica and Hempstead Plank Road. President Hart said that his company was ready and willing to begin work at once. The Supervisors, however, decided to advertise in the county papers for a public hearing, to be held on May 20, when the matter will be decided. Nearly all the residents are in favor of the trolley, and it will no doubt be continued to Hempstead.

Lake Lines Getting the Freight.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Owing to the rules of the Joint Traffic Association the lake lines are apparently capturing three-fourths of the total east-bound freight traffic out of Chicago. The total shipments of freight out of this city to the East last week amounted to 240,437 tons, of which 175,538 tons went by water. Of this enormous lake tonnage, 175,350 tons were grain, which was yesterday being contracted for at 1½ cents per bushel. A large percentage of the lake shipments will go clear to New-York by water, going from Buffalo via the Erie Canal, to escape the arbitrary high rates of the trunk lines.

Must Not Pay Commissions.

George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, calls attention by circular to some resolutions recently adopted prohibiting the payment of any commissions for passenger business. Following is the text of the prohibitory resolution: "Resolved, That all agents and employes of the companies parties to the Joint Traffic Association be prohibited from receiving from other companies or from any one any commission, salary, side cut, or other consideration in connection with the routing of passengers or the sale of tickets of any issue."

Special Passenger Rates.

East-bound roads have agreed to allow reduced fares for the following events: The German Baptist, Dunkard, Church Annual Conference at Covington, Ohio, May 24-28, rate of one fare for round trip, with thirty days' return limits; Fourth of July holidays rate of one fare for round trip between points 200 miles distant from each other or less, minimum rate 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children, return limit July 6; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine excursion to Cleveland, June 23-24, one fare for round trip, return limit June 25, and Knights of Pythias, Seymour, Ind., June 5-6.

Staten Island Railway Officers.

The stockholders of the Staten Island Railway Company elected the following Directors for the ensuing year at their annual meeting recently: Frank S. Gannon, Joseph Tate, Charles H. Bass, August Horrmann, Kintzing P. Emmons, George F. Kreischer, James J Winants, Louis De Jonge, Jr., C. A. Canavello, James M. Fitzgerald, E. P. Goodwin, William King, and Louis Benziger.

The Directors met last Monday and elected Frank S. Gannon President, Joseph Tate Vice President, and Edward Curry Secretary and Treasurer.

J. D. Layng and the West Shore.

J. D. Layng has been elected Second Vice President of the West Shore Railroad, in addition to the office of General Manager, which he has held for several years. A circular recently issued by President Chauncey M. Depew announces that Mr Layng will now have full charge of operating the road for the lessee, (the New-York Central.) Mr. Layng, it may be said, has had practical charge of the West Shore ever since it was completed. He is also the Second Vice President of the Big Four system, and has long stood in the front rank of the distinguished railroad men in this country.

Toledo Electric Line Sold.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 28.—The Robinson street car lines and electric lighting plant property, known as the Toledo Electric Street Railway Company, were sold yesterday to the New-York banking house of Blair & Co. The parties to the sale are very reticent as to the consideration paid.

The organization of the new company is as follows: President—James A. Blair, New-York; Vice President and Treasurer—John B. Dennis; General Manager—James E. Robinson; Secretary—Willard Robinson.

Northern Pacific Foreclosure.

A dispatch from Milwaukee last evening announced that Judge Jenkins of the United States District Court there had signed the decree of foreclosure asked for by all the parties interested in the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Saunders's Mileage Book Bill.

ALBANY, April 28.—Assemblyman Saunders's Mileage Book bill, which passed the Senate to-day, provides that mileage books on steam railroads may be used by the holder's family, or business firm.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Lines of the Central Passenger Committee have forwarded a request to those of the Western Passenger Association and the Transcontinental Passenger Association that the use of order books in their territory be discontinued. In his letter to the Chairman of the Western Lines Association, Chairman Donald of the Eastern Association says that one Western road has carried the use of the order book to such an extent as to sadly demoralize business.

—A circular issued by the joint traffic managers fixes the rate on grain and grain products from Buffalo and the Niagara frontier to Philadelphia and Baltimore at 10 cents per hundredweight, free on board, regardless of point of origin, provided such shipments are not covered by through rates and divisions from points beyond.

—A noiseless switch engine has recently been turned out by the Schenectady Locomotive Works. It was built after designs prepared by William Buchanan, Superintendent of Motive Power of the New-York Central Railroad, and is intended for use in making up trains in the Grand Central Station in this city.

—J. H. Reed has resigned as Vice President of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, and as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburg, McKeesport, and Youghiogheny Road, for the purpose of identifying himself with the Carnegie railroad interests.

—Western advices say that work on the Wisconsin Central's Manitowoc branch is being pushed so rapidly that by July 1 it is expected there will be a through train service from Minneapolis to New-York, over the Wisconsin Central route.

—Col. D. S. Wagstaff, who for the past five years has been District Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway in Detroit, has been appointed Southern Passenger Agent for the entire system, with headquarters in Cincinnati.

—E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Big Four lines, was recently offered a similar position at an increased salary on another system of roads in the Central Traffic Association territory.

—A rate of one fare for the round trip to Lake Chautauqua for the State Teachers' Association of Ohio has been authorized by the managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

—The Savannah and Isle of Hope Railway has petitioned the city of Savannah for permission to extend its tracks through that city to the Cotton Exchange, on Bay Street.

—An attendance of about 1,200 members is expected at the annual meeting of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, which begins in St. Louis to-day.

—O. D. Ashley, President of the Wabash Railroad, estimates that 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of corn is cribbed along the lines of the Wabash system.

—Lieut. Gov. Kirkpatrick of the Province of Ontario has gone to California with Vice President T. G. Shaughnessy and R. B. Angus of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, sailed from Liverpool last Saturday on the steamship Lucania for New-York.

—The Buffalo Zither Club has contracted with the Erie Railroad for an excursion to New-York, to be run on or about July 10.

—Gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for the third week in April show an increase of $20,200.

—D. Fairchild will succeed W. A. Heister as Roadmaster of the Buffalo Division of the Erie Railroad on May 1.

—The Northern Pacific receivers have appointed Charles A. Clark treasurer of the funds received by them.

—A formal opening of the new Union railroad station in Toronto will occur next Monday.

NEWPORT COTTAGES OPENED.

Arrivals at the Villas Yesterday to Make Brief Visits.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 28.—Mrs. H. P. Mortimer of New-York will be a Newport cottager for the first time next season. To-day she rented the villa of Addison Thomas, on Rhode Island Avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Bull, after opening their Newport villa, have gone to New-York to sail for Europe to pass a few weeks in travel.

Mrs. Samuel Engs and J. M. Hodgson of New-York opened their cottages to-day.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages for brief stays are Gen. and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. G. K. Warren, Miss Warren, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, W. S. Wells, George Work, Frank Work, Mrs. Paul Dana, and William R. Morrison of New-York, and Major H. C. Potter and Frank Green of Philadelphia.

A Good Peach Crop Promised.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., April 28.—Two hundred and sixty replies out of three hundred inquiries sent out to the largest peach-growers in this section regarding the prospects for this year's crop, substantially report that the prospects for an immense yield are good. The cold Spring weather retarded the growth of the buds until the late frosts were over. The buds are now open and are healthy in appearance.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A splendid opportunity for handsome pieces of new design at factory prices.

HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM,
5TH AVE. AND 52D ST.
Desirable suites of pleasant rooms, richly furnished, for the balance of season.
H. C. SHANNON, Mgr.

LANDROFSKY FIRST MADE LOVE.

Bessie Cohen Charges Him with Stealing Her Savings.

Max Landrofsky was charged in the Essex Market Court yesterday with conducting a swindling game. It is alleged that he has a habit of becoming engaged to young women on the east side and shortly before the wedding day disappearing with all their valuables.

The specific charge was robbing Bessie Cohen, 42 East

WANT NO CONSOLIDATION

OPPONENTS OF GREATER NEW-YORK DEMAND A VETO OF THE BILL.

Cooper Union Half Filled with Enthusiastic Anti-Platt Men—Speeches by A. A. Low, Cornelius N. Bliss, William C. Redfield, James C. Carter, the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, S. V. White, R. D. Benedict, and Others.

An enthusiastic if poorly attended anti-Platt mass meeting was held last night in Cooper Union to protest against the passage of the Greater New-York bill and to urge its veto on Gov. Morton.

Although the hall was at no time much more than half filled, the volume of hisses that greeted every mention of the name of Thomas C. Platt might, with a favorable wind, have reached attentive ears in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

There was a noisy band of music with an enormous drum, to entertain the audience before the speakers began, but it did not make half as much noise as the angry hissing that arose at the mention of Mr. Platt's name, nor as the roar of applause that echoed from wall to wall when James C. Carter said:

"I urge you to call respectfully upon Gov. Morton to-night for a redemption of the pledge he gave for the principles of home rule, of which this measure is a direct violation."

Cornelius N. Bliss presided. On the platform with him were S. V. White, the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, A. A. Low, James C. Carter, William C. Redfield, "Uncle Dan" Bradley, and Lovell H. Jerome.

Dr. Parkhurst and the Rev. R. S. Storres were unable to be present.

A. A. Low called the meeting to order. He was greeted with cheers and handclapping. The drummer of the band showed an inclination to join in the applause with his instrument, but a policeman who stood near promptly suppressed him.

"This meeting, Mr. Low said, "was called to voice the expression of the sentiments of the metropolis and of Brooklyn in regard to the passage of the Greater New-York bill." [Cheers.]

Mr. Low, introduced Mr. Bliss, who advanced to the reading desk on the platform and said in a loud voice:

"However diverse the views of citizens gathered to-night in this old Liberty Hall regarding the ultimate destiny of the great municipalities that border on our magnificent harbor, all, I presume, condemn the consolidation measure that has been forced through the Legislature in spite of the vetoes of the Mayors of the cities, and in violation of all the principles of home rule.

"It would seem to be an indisputable proposition that 3,400,000 people—comprising about one-half the population of the State—have a right to know definitely what is intended as to their future condition and to have something to say as to whether proposed conditions are acceptable to them.

"Self-constituted leaders determined that the Greater New-York bill should be pushed through, and I crave pardon me for using the new legislative term, which has become classic) jammed through in defiance of the majority of the representatives of the cities and of the honest conservative sentiment of the State.

When William C. Redfield, President of the Brooklyn League of Loyal Citizens, rose to speak, sounds of a disturbing element on the outside were heard. Mr. Redfield began his speech undismayed, but the sounds outside soon obliged him to raise his voice in order to be heard. Then he had to shout, and finally, as the music of drums and fifes filled the hall, he quietly resumed his seat at the back of the platform.

The drums and fifes entered the big hall, and behind the musicians followed fifty men and boys carrying a big white transparency bearing the legend: "Anti-Platt Mass Meeting in Cooper Union To-night." Tremendous cheering greeted the arrival of this lively delegation, and for some time made it impossible for Mr. Redfield to resume his speech.

When the music had continued for several minutes, Mr. Bliss motioned with his hands for it to stop, but the players piped away shrilly, regardless of Mr. Bliss, until their breath gave out.

"While I am President of an organization that has long actively opposed the organic union of the two great cities, we jointly represent," Mr Redfield resumed, "and any views on that subject are well known, I am not here to-night to dwell on the merits or demerits of that project. We meet as American citizens, of both parties and different views, concerned here only in decent and proper legislative methods.

"We are hostile to that despotism which forces laws of any nature through a Legislature by unrighteous means. We believe that to coerce the lawmaker in any way is an outrage on the people at large, and that to 'jam through' measures against the united protest of the officials who represent the people affected is farce tyranny. The Greater New-York, if it is to be, should be legitimately born, and not the offspring of force aided by treachery.

"We all agree that the project of consolidating these cities is one of vast importance. It concerns the future of over 3,000,000 people and $3,000,000,000 of their property. Its full results will not be complete in single years, nor in decades; they affect not us alone, but our children and their descendants. It deals with half the population of our State. Such a proposal demands the most careful study from every point of view.

"Haste or hurry is absolutely indecent in dealing with such a matter. To make it the football of a political machine falls little short of treason. To put it into the control of a selfish party boss is insanity."

The speaker reviewed the history of the measure in detail, in conclusion he said:

"The spectacle is presented to the world of a bill vitally and permanently affecting the two largest cities of our State and forced through the Legislature, not only over the vetoes of the Mayors, but against the votes of their delegations in that very Legislature.

"Three-quarters of the members of Assembly representing New-York and Brooklyn voted against the measure at its repassage, forty or more negative votes out of sixty-nine coming from those two cities. With them was associated the next largest city of the State—Buffalo—five of whose eight votes were against the measure.

"The curious fact is thus made clear that the country districts, aided by a few city men, and especially by the three Brooklyn traitors, forced a measure upon the cities which the members from the cities strongly disapproved, and which had been rejected by both municipal Executives."

James C. Carter followed. "I have come here to-night, not because I wanted to, but because I felt I ought," he said. "I am altogether too indignant at the manner in which great public questions have been disposed of in this State."

The speaker hoped this meeting would echo right up into the Governor's chamber at Albany. There had been no opportunity for discussion on the question of consolidation, he said, because there is no distinct proposition to discuss.

"It is proposed to leave it to a commission," he continued, "but even if that commission were to be composed of angels of light, and it won't be, we would not accept a proposition of which we know nothing."

Mr. Carter scornfully ridiculed the idea of accepting a scheme of consolidation of which no details or particulars were known.

"Who is pushing this measure?" he asked. Thomas C. Platt," he replied, in stentorian tones, while the hall resounded with hisses. "The reason he keeps his intentions for the future buried in profound secrecy is because he knows that if those intentions were known, both communities would rise as one man and denounce them."

Speaking of Gov. Morton's probable action with regard to the bill, he said: "We must hope for the best, and think the best of all our highest public officers. Gov. Morton knows better than any man the utter unwisdom of this measure, and there is not a single digested provision in it."

Mr. Carter earnestly declared that the bill was a violation of the principles of home rule, and that Gov. Morton was nominated on a Republican platform of home rule.

"I urge you to-night to respectfully call upon Gov. Morton for a redemption of that pledge," he concluded.

The Rev. T. L. Cuyler injected much vigor and life into the meeting by the spirit and fire of his address. Many among the audience sat up stiffly in their chairs when he said, "Consolidation has been described as a wedding between these two cities. It is nothing of the sort. It is not a state of holy and blessed wedlock. It is the brutal rape of a virgin city."

The speaker compared the measure to a "reptile, which, having been stunned by two Mayors, has crawled into the Governor's Chamber."

"This is the splendid opportunity of Levi P. Morton's life, and if he vetoes the bill he will be the most popular man in the State of New-York," he said.

Mr. Bliss next introduced S. V. White, who spoke at length.

The meeting had thinned out to half its original proportions long before 10 o'clock. Sections of the audience trooped out after each succeeding speaker, while as the listeners decreased in numbers their enthusiasm and applause increased.

R. D. Benedict had prepared a long address, but, being unable to attend, his speech was read. He said:

The reasons for a veto of the Consolidation bill by Gov. Morton, arising out of the Constitutional questions which it raises and the Constitutional difficulties which must be met, if it shall become a law, are very great, and, to me, convincing. I hope I shall be able to show to this audience that they are such.

The first of which I speak is this. Under the Constitution of this State, the only Government of the Greater New-York which it is possible to have under this bill is a government divided among six different administrative bodies, five of them having power, each for itself, over one of the five counties which, or parts of which, are to be included within the limits of the city, and one of which shall be nominally City Government, having control over such parts of the government of the whole city as are not already cared for by the five separate counties and governments.

Such a government as that is a monstrosity in City Governments. It would be a Government of "confusion worse confounded." Its results would be endless turmoil and fruitful or frequent opportunities for extravagance and municipal corruption. No bill which must produce such results should receive the approval of the Governor.

There is another result which would spring from this bill if it became a law, which involves a great and imminent danger to every one of us. I refer to the destruction by this bill of the Constitutional limits to the debt-contracting power of our city rulers. I need not enlarge upon the danger to any city where no limit is placed upon the power of its rulers to contract debt.

A letter was read from the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, in which he said:

The City Vigilance League, with which I happen to be associated, has made no war on consolidation, but it will wage an undying warfare against the whole system of legislative usurpation and political manipulation with which the scheme has been manœuvred and pounded through. Whether consolidation is a blessing to be gained or a curse to be delivered from, is not the question just now. The possible advantage of such a union of the two cities does not sweeten the brutality practiced in Albany in forcing the union any more than the beauty and intelligence of a child born out of wedlock legitimizes the child.

We have reached a crisis in this matter of the Legislature trying to administer upon the interests of the State and of the specific localities in it, and it is time for the State and its localities to turn around and administer upon the Legislature. This is a far more important matter even than that of the union of New-York and Brooklyn. The question is whether the citizens are going to run the Legislature, or the Legislature run the citizens; whether Senators and Assemblymen are our servants, or we their playthings.

And the audacity of the business becomes only the more flagrant when it is remembered that just at this time the movement of the popular mind is in the direction of home rule. Our recent Constitutional Convention distinctly emphasized the idea of home rule, and the results of that convention the people have ratified at the polls; but exactly at this time the delegates which this same people have sent up to Albany to do the people's bidding turn around and say:

"You shall not have home rule. You want to know what consolidation means before you are committed to it? Well, we do not propose to have you know what consolidation means before you are committed to it." To all intents and purposes they tell us that consolidation is a tree loaded with plums ample to fill the hats of all the hungry little statesmen standing under its branches; that the tree is going to be shaken; that the man at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from whom they get their politics and their ethics, and from whom on Sunday they get their religion, has told them it is going to be shaken, and they do not care what becomes of New-York or Brooklyn.

Now, that is our Legislature—a burning mortification to decent people, and a shame to civilization! And just now is the time for the Governor to take a stand commensurate with the dignity of his position, and to teach the bipedal beasts of prey that for four months have been facing, open-mouthed, this quarter of the State, and clustering with prospective steps the Land of Promise, flowing with milk and honey.

Now, I say, is the time for the Governor to clear the air; to lift legislation to a higher key; to blast small politics and small politicians with a Gubernatorial anathema, and, without bruising the sentiments either of Consolidationists or of Anti-Consolidationists, to treat the matter as it was treated by Mayors Strong and Wurster; to give the Legislature and the people at large to understand that it will be time enough for the Governor to indorse a Consolidation bill when it has been enacted by a Legislature that is not transparently and confessedly figuring for the spoils, when the bill enacted is one that has been made intelligible to the minds of the 3,500,000 people that it primarily concerns, and when the voting element of the 3,500,000 has made it clear to itself that a bill for that purpose, and shaped in terms such that it is no longer a hugh conundrum, meets the current necessity and expresses the popular choice.

Other speakers were heard, and resolutions were adopted protesting against the passage of the Greater New-York bill and urging its veto by Gov. Morton. The resolutions were ordered forwarded to the Governor.

The meeting adjourned shortly before 11 o'clock.

DR. PARKHURST AND CONSOLIDATION

Andrew H. Green Calls Attention to His Attitude in 1894.

Andrew H. Green was yesterday asked how he viewed the attitude of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst with regard to the Greater New-York bill. The President of the Greater New-York Commission produced a copy of The City Vigilant of Nov. 1, 1894, and called attention to the pleas for consolidation of himself and J. S. T. Stranahan, which were printed in full. Dr. Parkhurst was then, as he is now, editor of The City Vigilant. The article was in part as follows:

The time has arrived when new methods of administration on a broader scale must be adopted to meet the wider and still expanding situation. As was said more than thirty years ago:

All progress points toward eventual consolidation and unity by administration; the disadvantage of an incongruous and disjointed authority over communities that are striving by all material methods that the skill of man can devise to become one will be more and more apparent, and the small jealousies and petty interests that seek to keep them separate will be less and less effectual.

Consolidation will be consummated quietly and without disturbance. No one will find it vexatious to accommodate himself to the change. The ancient and perpetual wrangle between factions and fractions of factions will go on as happily as before between Democrats and Republicans, and no votes will be gained or lost by either. Consolidation means no more than the formation of a partnership between an established and prosperous firm and the younger members of the family.

The name of a great city is a tower of strength. There is no good reason why this community and the country should not have the benefit of such prestige. Magnitude is not a thing of vapory dimensions, but a solid, substantial, and a determining factor, of which it would be folly to deny ourselves the advantage in important issues.

Friends of consolidation! You who wish to be partners, partakers in, and promoters of the welfare of all these neighboring communities; you who have so long looked with high expectation for the establishment of a metropolis that shall be illustrious among the cities of the world, the greatest, the best governed, the most picturesque, with all the attractions of city life that the genius of modern civilization can devise, now is the time for you to further the movement to that end by depositing on Tuesday, the 6th day of November next, a ballot "for Consolidation."

"Dr. Parkhurst," Mr. Green said, "was certainly in favor of consolidation in 1894. He has probably changed, because he is antagonistic to certain persons prominent in politics who favor consolidation."

THREE ARRESTS FOR EXTORTION.

Tate & Co. Paid $500 to Have an Injurious Story Suppressed.

Louis Goddu, James A. McVeaney and G. J. Ollendorfer, who with others have been conducting a newspaper "tip" bureau which they called the "United News Agency," were arrested last night on charges of blackmailing.

Goddu was caught while receiving a bribe of $500 to suppress an alleged story of swindling and McVeaney was charged by Tate & Co. with having taken $500 from the firm to suppress an alleged swindling story.

Tate & Co. are patent solicitors. Ollendorfer and McVeaney went to them some weeks ago and exhibited a story that, had it been published, would have ruined the firm's standing, even though it were denied at once, and by playing upon the fears of the members of the firm obtained $500 in cash and handed the story in manuscript to one of the firm, who destroyed it.

Ollendorfer visited Tate & Co. April 20 and told them that Goddu had heard that $500 had been paid to suppress the story, and that as he had received none of the money he was angry, and would publish it unless he was quieted in some way.

Goddu then called on the firm, and for the purpose of trapping him, an agreement was made to pay him $500 to suppress the story. When Mr. Griffith of Tate & Co. became convinced that Goddu was trying to swindle him, he laid the whole matter before the District Attorney.

Detectives Vallely and Price were detailed by Capt. O'Brien on the case. They prompted Griffith to make an appointment with Goddu for yesterday and gave him $500 in marked bills. Then they secreted themselves in Mr. Griffith's office, and when Goddu appeared and pocketed the money they placed him under arrest.

He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he was joined by McVeaney, who had been arrested by the detectives charged with violating Section 552 of the Penal Code, which relates to extortion. Both were taken to the Centre Street Police Court and remanded. Ollendorfer was arrested at his home later, and was also locked up. Both McVeaney and Ollendorfer, in an interview with Capt. O'Brien, denounced their arrest as an outrage, and maintained that they had a right to sell the story about Tate & Co. to that firm if they wished to do so. Goddu has engaged Howe & Hummel to defend him.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The preparations for the garden party and flower sale to be given next month by the alumnae of Barnard College are making rapid progress, and the affair promises to be one of the prettiest and most novel that New-York has seen for a long time. Lots 3, 5, 7, and 9 East Thirty-seventh Street, where the entertainment is to be given, formerly belonged to Gov. Morgan, and adjoined his home. He preserved the fine old trees on the place and made the grounds an attractive garden. The property is now owned by three persons, and it is through their kindness that the gardens have been placed at the disposal of the graduates of Barnard College for this entertainment, which is to be for the benefit of the new college buildings on Morningside Heights. A musical programme will be rendered by the Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs in the afternoon and evening, and it is believed that the novelty of the affair and the interest in its cause will commend it to the public. Tickets are now on sale at Barnard College, 343 Madison Avenue; at Schuberth's, in Union Square; at Tyson's ticket offices, in the Waldorf, Savoy, and Windsor Hotels, and at the Hotel St. George, in Brooklyn. Among the many patronesses are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Samuel F. Barger, Miss Emily O. Butler, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. William Strong, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Augustus D. Shepard, and Mrs. John E. Parsons.

—A reception and sale will be held at the Home for the Destitute Blind, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, this afternoon and to-morrow, from 2 to 6 o'clock.

—A wedding of interest to New-Yorkers will be that of Miss Helen Noel Meigs of Bergen Point, N. J., to the Rev. Bishop Falkner, rector of Christ Church, Bay Ridge, N. Y., which will take place early in June. Miss Meigs is a member of the old Bleecker family, which has large connections in this city

—Mrs. J. Heard Williams and the Misses Williams gave their last informal tea and reception yesterday afternoon.

—Miss Marguerite Force, accompanied by her mother, will sail for England to-day, and thence to Montevideo, Uruquay, where she will be married to Mr. Frederick Grettin Barthwaite of the United States Navy. Mr. Barthwaite is a son of the Rev. F. W. Barthwaite, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, Conn. He is serving on the United States ship Lancaster, and has been unable to procure a leave of absence. The marriage was to have taken place here. There will be two ceremonies, one at the office of the United States Consulate in Montevideo, and the other in the English Chapel.

—The Calvary Day Nursery and Kindergarten Association had a "house warming" yesterday in its new nursery, at 211 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. A large number of society folk interested in charity inspected the new home. The patronesses are Mrs. A. B. Rendig, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, Mrs. Lucien C. Warner, Mrs. Leander H. Crall, Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, Mrs. F. Mason North, Dr. Martha C. Holmes, Mrs. William Beal, Mrs. George W. Best, Mrs. Isaac Mills, Mrs. Charles A. Yost, Mrs. W. C. Bitting, Mrs. Arthur A. Stillwell, Mrs. Frank Littlefield, Mrs. C. E. Anderson, Mrs. L. S. Davis, Mrs. Hamilton Higgins, Mrs. H. C. F. Koch, Miss Anna M. Burr, Mrs. D. M. Williams, Mrs. Henry T. Pierce, Mrs. W. C. Pyke Mrs. John A. Clinchy, Mrs. M. C. Spencer, Mrs. Alfred G. Compton, and Mrs. Frank Halsev. The building is a handsome four-story structure. Two floors will be occupied by the Kruger kindergarten and the other floors will be let out as lodgings to Christian young women. The officers of the association are: President—Mrs. Thomas Jacka; Vice President—Mrs. John A. Mason; Secretary—Mrs. J. G. Judd; Treasurer—Mrs. J. Oakley Hobby: Board of Directors—The officers named and Mrs. G. A. J. Norman, Mrs. Joseph O. Downes, Miss Jennie Hunter, Mrs. John S. Huyler, Mrs. Henry Sils, Mrs. W. H. Conkling, Mrs. W. J. Crow, Mrs. Emma Wyatt, Mrs. Merrick T. Conover, Miss Carrie Chivvis, and Mrs. Edward S. Clinch.

—The costume dance which was to have been given last night by Mrs. Lulu De V. Browne of 154 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street to the Hawthorne Dancing Class was postponed on acount of Mrs. Browne's illness. It may take place next week.

—Miss Alice Mandelick gave a very successful soirée musical last evening in the ballroom of the Savoy. The musical began at 9 o'clock and continued until midnight.

—B. J. Worman, manager of Outing and son of Dr. J. H. Worman, the editor of that paper, who is at present traveling in California, expects to return to his home, in the Majestic, about the middle of May.

MARIA BARBELLA OUT OF SING SING

Brought to This City Preparatory to a New Trial.

SING SING, N. Y., April 28.—Maria Barbella, who since her conviction of murder in the first degree in July last has been in the prison here, was taken to New-York to-day. Detective McNaught of the Central Office and the prisoner's counsel, Emanuel Friend, visited the prison this afternoon. Warden Sage was out of town. They showed an order of the court for them to take the woman to the city prison in New-York, and said they would take her back with them.

They went to Maria's room, one which had been improvised for her, there being no regular cells for women, and soon she appeared in the Warden's office prepared for her trip. In the Warden's office were Mrs. Sage, the Warden's wife, and the Misses Sage. Mrs. Sage has taken a great interest in Maria, and has taught her to read and write since she came here nine months ago, beginning with the baby book, as the girl called it. Maria has also improved physically very much since she has been here, and her improved appearance was remarked by those who had not seen her in the interval.

When asked if she was happy at the change in her condition and circumstances she replied: "No, not happy," meaning, she explained as best she could, that she regretted to be separated from Mrs. Sage, whom she looked upon as a child does its mother. Mrs. Sage, however, promised to call and see her in New-York, and that made her feel much better.

After a somewhat affecting leave-taking between the girl and Mrs. Sage and her daughters, Maria picked up her birdcage, in which she has a canary, and followed the officer and her lawyer to the back. Mrs. Vincent, the Matron, who has been with Maria during her stay here, accompanied her to New-York, intending to return this evening. They caught the 5:26 o'clock train. When Warden Sage arrived home at 6 o'clock he was sorry to learn that Maria had been taken away during his absence, for he, too, wished to bid her good-bye. He thought the officers might have waited to serve the papers on him personally. He looked the order over, saw that it was all regular, and filed it away.

Nothing is known here as to when the girl's new trial will be had.

Asthmatic Troubles and Soreness of the Lungs or Throat are usually overcome by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—a sure curative for Colds.

For headache, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

MR. PACKARD BANQUETED

SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY OF THE BUSINESS EDUCATOR HONORED.

Friends in All Sections of the Country Contribute Toward a Handsome Loving Cup — Presentation by Mayor Strong—Speeches by Gen. Horace Porter, Frank R. Lawrence, Col. Sprague, Charles F. Wingate, and Others.

The seventieth birthday of S. S. Packard, the head of Packard's Business College, in this city, was celebrated last night at a banquet given in his honor at Delmonico's.

A beautiful silver loving cup, the gift of his friends and former pupils, was presented to Mr. Packard during the evening. This testimonial of love and respect was given to him, not by his New-York friends alone,

S. S. Packard.
Was Banqueted and Presented with a Loving Cup Last Night.

but old students, personal friends and admirers, and representatives of the business college fraternity all over the United States, combined in thus testifying their esteem.

The large banquet hall at Delmonico's was beautifully decorated with flowers and flags.

At a long table placed across the head of the room were seated S. C. T. Dodd, who presided; Mr. Packard, Mayor Strong and Mrs. Strong, Gen. Henry L. Burnett and Mrs. Burnett, Andrew Deyo, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wingate, Ralph L. Shainwald, E. H. Cook, Col. Charles E. Sprague, Mrs. S. C. T. Dodd, Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club; Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Union League Club; Mrs. S. S. Packard, R. E. Gallagher, the Rev. William Lloyd and Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Jessie Lozier Payne, Stephen Henry Payne, and G. W. Brown.

The other participants were seated at nineteen tables placed in the body of the room.

Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Carnell, Daniel Frohman, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Rutter, Mr. and Mrs. Morris S. Wise and Miss Wise, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Jellenck, Dr. Thomas Hunter and Miss Hunter, Gen. and Mrs. Wager Swayne, Judge and Mrs. Warren Higley, Mr. and Mrs. Judson Lawson, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Oscar E. Walter, Cornelius Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Dolge, Julius Kirsch, A. Corbin, Jr., and Dr. J. Stedman Converse.

The loving cup was presented to Mr. Packard by Mayor Strong in a happy speech. The response of the recipient was felicitous and to the point.

The cup, which was made by the Whiting Manufacturing Company, is a beautiful specimen of the silver worker's art. It is fifteen inches high, has three handles decorated with ivy, and the leaves and nuts of the horse-chestnut or buckeye, as commemorative of Mr. Packard's life in Ohio. Above and back of the handles, on the body of the cup, are the seals, in low relief, of the three different States in which Mr. Packard has passed the greater portion of his life, Massachusetts, Ohio, and New-York.

Between the handles are three ornamental panels. The first with palms, laurel, books, etc., contains in low relief an excellent portrait of Mr. Packard. The second panel, also in relief, contains a group symbolizing education. The third panel is inscribed as follows:

"Presented to
S. S. PACKARD,
Founder and President of Packard's Business College, New-York,
on his
SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY
by his
Pupils, friends, and co-workers throughout America, in grateful recognition of his distinguished service in the cause of business education. An educator who inspires in youth high ideals, quickens thought, and builds up others into noble manhood and womanhood, benefits humanity and honors God."

On the base or foot of the cup are three other panels, one showing the birthplace of Mr. Packard, one the entrance to the Packard Business College, and the other a scene in a counting room. These panels are etched.

After the presentation addresses were delivered by Gen. Horace Porter, Frank R. Lawrence, Col. Charles E. Sprague, Charles F. Wingate, President of the Twilight Club; Mrs. Jessie Lozier Payne of the Sorosis Club, Ralph L. Shainwald, R. E. Gallagher of Toronto, Canada, and G. W. Brown of Jacksonville, Ill.

The Loving Cup.
Presented to Mr. Packard by Friends from All Over the Country.

The Unit Rule.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

The Jonesville (Lee County) Southwest Virginian, in arguing against the adoption of the unit rule in the State Democratic Convention, says it wants to press this question: "If a very large portion of Virginia Democracy is to be counted unworthy a voice in our National Convention, can the help of that same portion of Democrats be relied on at the polls in November?" And a most pertinent question it is.

IT MOVES IN THE BEST CIRCLES. THE Cleveland Swell Special Cycle.—Adv.

FACTORY INSPECTOR AND DEPUTY.

Gov. Morton Selects Republicans to Take the Places of Democrats.

ALBANY, April 28.—Gov. Morton to-day nominated Daniel O'Leary (Rep.) of Glens Falls for State Factory Inspector in place of James Connolly (Dem.) of New-York City, term expired; Capt. Joseph Barker (Rep.) of New-York City to be Assistant Factory Inspector in place of James Franey (Dem.) of Buffalo. To be Managers of the St. Lawrence Hospital, William L. Proctor of Ogdensburg, to succeed himself; Frederick R. Hazzard of Solvay to succeed Thomas Ryan from May 26, 1896, and John P. Douglass of Theresa to succeed Oscar M. Wood from May 26, 1896.

Mr. O'Leary was born at Glens Falls in 1852. He is a graduate of the public schools and the local academy in that village. While a youth he was apprenticed to the cooper trade, and in later years became a contractor in that line. He was once elected Collector of the village of Glens Falls. Later he was elected Overseer of the Poor. He was for more than twenty years connected with the Glens Falls Fire Department, having been Foreman, Assistant Chief Engineer, and member of the Fire Council. He has been a member of the Knights of Labor almost from the establishment of that organization, and was the Master Workman of the first local assembly established in Glens Falls.

He also represented the Knights at the General Assembly in 1887-8 at Richmond, Va., and Philadelphia, and is now Master Workman of the district embracing Albany and Troy. He is also Vice President of the State organization of the Knights of Labor, and has been legislative agent of the congress for three years. He was last year State Lecturer of the order. He was appointed in 1887 business manager of the printing and publishing establishment of the present State Treasurer, A. B. Colvin, and afterward assumed the management of the large private business of the present village Treasurer. He was recommended for the appointment by the congress of the district assemblies of the Knights of Labor of New-York state; also by Controller Roberts, State Treasurer Colvin, Attorney General Hancock, State Engineer Adams, Senators Brackett, Nussbaum, and Chahoon, Congressman Wallace T. Foote, State Assessor Jenkins, Walter C. Witherbee, ex-Congressman Durleigh, and other prominent Republicans.

Capt. Parker is a veteran of the late war, having served with distinction as an officer of the Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, known as the "Dandy Fifth." He is at present engaged in commercial pursuits. He was recommended by Secretary of State Palmer, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Warren Miller, Col. S. V. Cruger, William Brookfield, Gen. Horace Porter, Chauncey M. Depew, J. Sloat Fassett, John C. Shotts, James W. Bowden, Congressman Low, a number of merchants and manufacturers, ex-President Harrison, five Major Generals, seven Brigadier Generals, six Colonels, and thirty commissioned officers of lesser rank.

The State Factory Inspector receives a salary of $3,000 for a term of three years, and the State Assistant Factory Inspector is also appointed for three years at a salary of $2,500.

The Factory Inspector has the appointment of fifteen male Deputy Inspectors, nine female Deputies, four Bake-Shop Inspectors, one Mine Inspector, and several clerks.

Candidates and Instructions.

From The Vicksburg (Miss.) Post.

Gen. Catchings has written a letter to Mr. Leroy Percy at Greenville, in which he states that there can be no question as to the power of a nominating convention to instruct, and that if he receives the nomination for Congress he is willing to abide the instructions of the nominating convention.

In our humble opinion, the conventions and candidates should abide by and conform to the decision of the Democratic National Convention on National questions.

Greeks Not in Need of Alms.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Being informed that irresponsible parties have been sending begging letters to persons in this city and out of town, soliciting contributions either for poor Greeks or for a Greek brotherhood called "Athena," and also for the support of the Greek Church in this city, I beg to inform the public:

1. That the Greeks of New-York are in no need of alms.

2. That there does not exist a Greek brotherhood called "Athena," and, finally, that the only Greek Church existing in New-York is the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which I am the pastor, and which is self-supporting, has no need of outside assistance, and its congregation is fully able to maintain it with dignity and uphold its respectability.

FATHER AGATHODOROS, Archimandrite.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1896.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

What Harmony is This?

(TEMPEST.)

Truly, a harmonious blending of lightness, brightness, good taste, and utility in our exclusive designs in willow furniture for country cottages and seaside homes. Deep, wide, comfortable chairs and lounges in different colors, with handsome Oriental cushions and pillows. These pieces are entirely different from any others, and although rich, beautiful, and tasteful, are still inexpensive, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

"Made-to-order" prices are high enough to insure against disappointment.

Do they?

Ready-made prices here buy the best sort of made-to-order clothes, as far as cloth, workmanship, style and fit go.

You are insured against disappointment by "your money back if you want it."

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HENRY OFFERMAN IS DEAD.

He Accumulated a Large Fortune as a Sugar Refiner in Brooklyn.

Henry Offerman, the Brooklyn dry goods merchant, died at his home, 361 Washington Avenue, last night, from a complication of diseases. He had been ill for over a year.

Mr. Offerman was born in Ringstadt, Germany, in 1822, and came to this country when a young man. He settled in Brooklyn, and accumulated a fortune in sugar refining.

He built and owned the building the dry goods firm of Wechsler Brothers occupied until a year ago, when they retired.

Mr. Offerman then took the business, and it has been conducted by his three sons. Mr. Offerman was widely known for his charitable work.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A piano recital will be given at the Garrick Theatre next Tuesday afternoon by Alfred H. West, a London composer, who will then be introduced to the New-York public by Albert Chevalier, under whose auspices the entertainment is given. Mr. West will play his own compositions at this entertainment, which will begin at 3 P. M. It will be an invitation affair only.

—The concert to be given Saturday night at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the United Hebrew Charities, presents to the lovers of classical and Wagnerian music a most enjoyable programme. The main features of the occasion, in addition to Seidl's Orchestra, will be Mme. Klafsky and M. Joseffy.

—The twenty-fourth annual report of Roosevelt Hospital shows that the number of patients admitted during the year was 2,101, of which 1,429 were discharged cured, 1,198 improved, 167 not improved, and 343 died. There were 2,875 free patients, and the cases treated in the accident room reached 5,485.

—Augusta Pfanner, 370 East Seventy-sixth Street, died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital. Pfanner and his wife were cleaning a bed Monday with benzine, which caught fire from a lighted candle, burning both of them so badly that they had to be taken to the hospital.

—Nat C. Goodwin has secured a new play called "Treadway of Yale," written by Augustus Thomas. His part is a juvenile comedy character, with which he is greatly pleased, and he intends to try the new play in Australia during his coming season.

—Five-year-old Samuel Newman, whose parents live at 103 Goerck Street, while crossing the street in front of his home yesterday was run over by a truck driven by Frederick Metz. He died in a policeman's arms a few minutes later. The driver was arrested.

—The Civil Service Board held its first examination of boys yesterday. Forty-five candidates, some of them only eight years old, competed. The examination was for office boys in the various city departments, who will get $6 a week.

—An agent from Barnum & Bailey's show yesterday applied to Director Smith for quarters in the Central Park menagerie for five of their ostriches. As the Park Department has no accommodations, the application was rejected.

—Patrick Spellman, 220 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, yesterday fell four stories in the building at 8 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and was severely bruised. He went home.

—George Bryan, eight years old, died at the Manhattan Hospital yesterday from injuries which he received last Sunday by falling down a stairway at his home, 2,217 Eighth Avenue.

—The advance sale of seats for the two weeks' farewell engagement of Sir Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and the London Lyceum Company will begin at Abbey's Theatre to-morrow morning.

—The sale of seats for the presentation of "The Rivals" at the American Theatre on the afternoon of May 7 will begin at the box office this morning.

—Seventy-nine applications for theatrical licenses were filed yesterday at the Mayor's office.

Brooklyn.

—Postmaster Sullivan has found it necessary to make a number of transfers in his office staff in order to organize the new territory to be added to the Brooklyn Post Office May 1. To facilitate these transfers he has issued a general order announcing the changes and promotions to be made on that date. The clerks in charge of the new stations, with but a single exception, were the former Postmasters of independent offices. The exception is in Station M, Conev Island, where William F. Morris, now of the General Post Office, is promoted to a Superintendency.

—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the order denying the application of Jacob T. Worth for a writ commanding Commissioner Welles of the Police Department to place him on the force of the city as transferred from the town of Flatlands.

—Mrs. Sophia Adler, fifty-five years old, of 114 Meserole Street attempted suicide yesterday morning by taking paris green because she had quarreled with her son-in-law. She was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

—District Attorney Foster L. Backus is ill and unable to attend to the duties of his office. His assistants say he has overworked himself, but expects to resume active charge of affairs in a few days.

Westchester County.

—A University Extension Centre has been formed in Tarrytown, with the following officers: President—Dr. Carrol Dunham; Vice Presidents—C. H. Curtis and George E. Adams; Secretary—Miss Margaret P. Grant; Treasurer—Miss Ella Lowe. These officers form the Executive Committee. The centre has about fifty members to start with. There is no membership fee, but each member is expected to dispose of a certain number of lecture tickets for the regular courses, which will be held in the Fall and Winter. At the meeting Monday evening, at which the organization was effected, Melvil Dewey of the Board of Regents delivered an interesting address on the subject of University Extension.

—Among those who attended the reception given in honor of the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Mount Vernon, Monday evening, were the Rev. Arthur H. Goodenough of New-Rochelle, the Rev. J. E. Smith of the North Methodist Church, the Rev. William A. Granger of the First Baptist Church, the Rev. Frank L. Masseck of the Universalist Church, the Rev. Frank S. Scudder of the Dutch Reformed Church, and the Rev. Mr. Hillberg of the Swedish Methodist Church of Mount Vernon. Letters of regret were received from the Rev. F. M. S. Taylor of the Church of the Ascension, the Rev. Charles S. Lane of the First Presbyterian Church and the Rev. Samuel T. Graham of Trinity Church

Wednesday
April 29-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

POLICE BOARD PROTESTS

SAYS IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ALLOW ALL POLICEMEN TO VOTE.

President Roosevelt Sends a Communication to Speaker Fish—Not Enough Patrolmen to Provide Two for Each Polling Place, as Required by Law, and Permit Each Man to be Absent Two Hours—Safe Reserve Force Not Possible Now.

President Roosevelt yesterday sent to Speaker Fish of the Assembly a protest against the bill providing that all policemen shall be allowed time to vote on election day. The protest is as follows:

By direction of the Board of Police, I wish very earnestly to protest against that portion of Section 109 of the bill introduced by Mr. Raines in the Senate entitled "An act in relation to the election, constituting Chapter 6 of the General Laws, which reads:

"Time Allowed Employes to Vote—Any person entitled to vote at a general election held within this State shall on the day of such election be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment in which he is then engaged or employed for a period of two hours, while the polls of such election are open. This section shall be deemed to include all employes of municipalities."

So far as this section applies to the Police Department, we respectfully request that the Police Department be exempted from its operation. We have already before the Committee on Cities presented in full our objections to a similar provision in a separate act.

Under the present system we are required to detail two officers for duty at every polling place. Our total number of patrolmen amounts to 3,624, the total number of polling places amounts to 1,392, so that there have actually to be at the polling places 2,784. In addition to this, there are always a certain number of policemen absent on vacations or sick or otherwise disabled, and we have to keep also detectives at work all election day. Last Fall there was as a result on election day an altogether insufficient number of men in reserve. In some precincts there was but one man in reserve, and at the Headquarters there was a force of only seventy men available if a riot had broken out in any quarter of the city.

Never before have so large a proportion of the officers voted as last year, but we could not have allowed every officer to vote at the cost of violating the provision which requires us to have two men in each polling place.

There will be an increase of 400 polling places this year, and during the Presidential election it is peculiarly incumbent upon us to keep order. In the proposed bill passes, we shall be between Scylla and Charybdis. We cannot prevent, and, indeed, would have to provide for, the absence of officers from the polling places, so as to keep each polling place for four hours with only one officer, because it is absolutely necessary that we should have some force in reserve in order to preserve the peace and to be ready to act promptly in the event of riot or disturbance.

While there are some polling places which could be managed by only one officer, there are others where it would be unsafe to provide for less than two.

If Section 109 of the proposed act is made to apply to the Police Department, the board wishes emphatically to state, as a matter of record, that it cannot guarantee to secure as fair an election as it did las, year. The provision is fraught with great danger to honest elections in this city, and we earnestly protest against its enactment into law.

It is true that we probably shall be allowed an increase of our force, in accordance with the permissive act recently passed by the Legislature, but even if we get the full increase thereby allowed, and it must be remembered that we are not sure of getting any, it would not suffice to do more than meet our needs as they actually are under the present system in a Presidential year.

Unless the Police Department is exempted from the provisions of this section, there will be risk both to life and to public peace, will be endangered and that the police will be greatly hampered in their efforts to secure an absolutely honest election.

So far as departmental officials are concerned, it is a question whether, if this act be passed, they will not be subjected to civil and criminal penalties because they do not perform two duties, both of which it will be physically impossible to perform in conjunction.

The bill provides that all municipal employes shall be allowed time to vote, but there appears to be no objection to it except from the Police Department.

NINE ADDITIONAL POLICE MATRONS.

Pension Fund to be Invested in City Bonds—Sergeants' Trials May 11.

The Police Commissioners yesterday received a communication from Quan Yick Nam, a Chinaman, who is desirous of being employed to get evidence in Chinese cases.

"This man has been to see me several times," President Roosevelt said. "He says the highbinders have offered a reward of $15,000 for his head."

The Commissioners thought Quan Yick Nam could be used by the Detective Bureau in special cases. Mr. Parker said Nam was a citizen, and might apply for appointment on the force in the regular way.

The Commissioners employed nine new police matrons on probation. They are Miss Ella McInroy, Mrs. Adele D. Priess, Mrs. Ella Reynolds, Mrs. Mary E. Murphy, Mrs. Maggie A. Jaffrey, Mrs. Florence H. Wurts, Mrs. Salena W. Valentine, Mrs. Sarah Sullivan, and Miss Mary McKenna.

The board approved the bill pending in the Legislature, which makes it a felony for a person to have in his possession or under his control books, manifold sheets, documents lists of numbers, or other paraphernalia used in the policy game.

Commissioner Andrews reported that the principal of the Police Pension Fund is $371,222.02, and that the money should be invested. He recommended that the best investment would be in three-and-one-half per cent. city bonds. The Trustees of the Pension Fund were authorized to bid for the city bonds.

President Roosevelt said a report should be prepared showing the work done by the police during the past year. The other Commissioners agreed to the proposition, and the President said he would draw up the report.

The Commissioners approved the bill before the Legislature to enlarge the power of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Under the bill, Superintendent Dennett of the society is empowered to conduct the cases of the society in all the Magistrates' courts, and before all local boards or officers, and is virtually given the same power that the Gerry officers possess.

Sergt. James K. Fuller of the Yorkville Court squad was retired on a pension of $1,000 a year. He has been a policeman over thirty-six years. Policeman John G. Van Arsdale of Church Street was retired on a pension of $700 a year.

The Commissioners discussed the proposed parade this year. At Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion, the matter went over until next week.

Commissioner Andrews brought up the charges against Sergts. Liebers, Jordan, McKenna, and Parkerson, who are accused of having taken bribes from Mrs Thurow, the Lexow witness. The charges were approved, and the trial of the Sergeants was set for May 11.

CHIEF CONLIN NOT TO RETIRE.

Commissioner Parker and Acting Chief Cortright Deny the Report.

It was unqualifiedly denied at Police Headquarters, yesterday, that there was any truth in a revived rumor that it was the intention of Chief of Police Conlin to resign on returning from his vacation trip abroad.

Acting Chief Cortright said: "Chief Conlin was ill when he left, and was badly in need of a rest. I am positive he had no intention of resigning on his return."

A report was circulated some time ago that an undated letter of resignation written by the Chief was in the hands of Commissioner Parker. Commissioner Parker said at the time that the report was without foundation, and he yesterday reiterated the denial concerning the latest report.

"I have no idea that Chief Conlin means to ask for retirement," he said, "though, of course, any police official may ask to be retired at any time. Chief Conlin was suffering from nervous prostration, induced by overwork incident to the reorganization of the department. He felt the need of a month's rest, and I expect to see him take hold with renewed vigor when he returns."

$1,000 FOR A FRACTURED JAW

Mrs. Andrews's Verdict Against Dentists Who Drew Her Tooth.

A jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday awarded $1,000 damages to Mrs. Amelia P. Andrews of 156 Hewes Street, who sued Louis L. Ruppert and James W. Joslyn, dentists, of 210 South Eighth Street, for $10,000 for breaking her jaw.

Mrs. Andrews had a tooth extracted by the dentists Nov. 17, 1893, and, she said, they fractured her jawbone so that several pieces of it had to be removed. The pieces of bone were exhibited to the jury. The dentists denied that they were responsible for the fractured jaw. They said Mrs. Andrews's sufferings were caused by an abscess. Several other dentists and some doctors testified during the hearing.

The jury deliberated an hour before agreeing on a verdict.

OBJECT TO JAMES C. BERGEN.

His Course in Commercial Bank Matters Unsatisfactory.

C. Augustus Haviland, counsel for the depositors' organization of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, yesterday asked the Supreme Court to debar James Bergen from acting as counsel to the bank's receiver, William M. Dykman.

Mr. Haviland accuses Mr. Bergen of blocking the investigation by Referee Herbert T. Ketcham. He alleges that Mr. Bergen purposely failed to produce evidence showing the liability of the Directors for the bank's failure, and that his personal relations with Seth L. Keeney, President of the Commercial Bank, make it impossible for him to properly conduct a case against Mr. Keeney. Decision was reserved.

A Divorce for Mrs. Herman Clarke.

An absolute divorce was granted yesterday by Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, to Mrs. Edith Wigham Clarke, from her husband, Herman Clarke, the stockbroker, who is now in State Prison. Charges of improper conduct with Mary Stanley were denied by the defendant. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke were married on Jan. 31, 1883, in this city, and have one son. The right to apply for allmony at a later date was reserved by the plaintiff's counsel, the defendant being in receipt of the income at present.

Mrs. Lumbard's Bicycle Mishap.

John O. Weber, a cart driver, was committed without bail by Magistrate Deuel, at the Harlem Court, yesterday, for examination on a charge of reckless driving, whereby Mrs. J. B. Lumbard of 102 West Seventy-fifth Street, was thrown from her wheel Monday on the Boulevard and injured. A physician sent a certificate to court stating that Mrs. Lumbard was suffering from shock and he could not as yet define the extent of her injuries, which are not, however, serious.

NOW WITHOUT A CHURCH

THE REV. DR. HENRY A. STIMSON'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Came from a Prosperous Church in St. Louis Three Years Ago to Take Charge of the Broadway Tabernacle—At a Council of Congregational Churches the Action of the Church and Its Pastor Was Confirmed with Regret.

Final action in regard to the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson from the pastorate of the Broadway Tabernacle was taken yesterday afternoon at a council of the Congregational churches in this neighborhood, called by a committee of the Church.

At this meeting most of the churches in New-York and Brooklyn and the First Congregational Churches of Montclair and Jersey City were represented by the pastor, and in some cases by one lay delegate. While it was within the power of this council to object to Dr. Stimson's leaving the church and to censure the congregation, it was not expected that any such action would be taken.

The ministers at the meeting were W. S. Woolworth, J. A. Cutler, H. J. Miller, T. H. Virgin, D. D.; F. B. Richards, Franklin Gaylord, William Lloyd, D. D., of this city; R. S. Storrs, D. D.; Lyman Abbott, D. D.; T. B. McLeod, D. D.; A. J. Lyman, D. D.; A. J. F. Behrends, D. D.; J. C. Wilson, Albert F. Newtown, R. C. Hallock, Ph. D.; J. B. Clark, R. R. Meredith, D. D.; R. J. Kent, D. D.; C. W. Kent, D. B. Pratt, from Brooklyn; J. L. Scudder, from Jersey City; A. H. Bradford, D. D., from Montclair, and Drs. Joseph B. Clark, William Kincaid, Washington Choate, M. E. Strieby, and A. F. Beard, unattached.

Dr. Meredith was chosen Moderator, and Dr. Choate Clerk. Dr. Meredith asked for what purpose the meeting had been called, and William Ives Washburn, clerk of the church, read the minutes of the meetings at which Dr. Stimson's letter of resignation had been read and later accepted. Caleb Knevals read the minutes of the Society that referred to the resignation and to the decision to give Dr. Stimson $12,000 when his resignation should take effect.

Another member of the church then asked if all the minutes had been read and referred to a certain paper, which he thought should be incorporated in the statement made by the church. This paper was the answer prepared by the Trustees to Dr. Stimson's letter of resignation, referred to in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of April 9.

Mr. Washburn said that he had read the minute, and that the paper could be produced if asked for.

Dr. Behrends thought the matter should be left to the committee, and on the suggestion of Dr. Abbott and Dr. Lloyd it was learned that the paper was not a matter of record, and it was not produced.

Dr. Stimson was then asked if he had anything to say. He replied that he had nothing to add to his letter of resignation as read.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried that the council "be by itself." An executive session of considerable length was then held. In the meanwhile, Dr. Meredith was obliged to leave, and Dr. Behrends was chosen Moderator.

He announced when the members of the council returned to the general meeting room that Dr. Storrs, Dr. Virgin, and C. D. Wood had been appointed a committee to draw up a statement for the council, which had been unanimously adopted. This document was as follows:

Whereas, The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., has resigned his office as pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, in New-York, and the church, by a vote duly certified to us, has accepted his resignation, it only remains for the council to recognize and declare the termination of the said pastorate on the 1st of May following, to express its regret for it, and to convey its fraternal regard to those primarily affected by it.

The Rev. Dr. Stimson came to this office three years ago from the City of St. Louis, in which he had been and was most highly honored and tenderly beloved, and in which his Christian labor and leadership, under God's favor, had been attended with extraordinary success. He came with reluctance, after prolonged hesitation, only in answer to the urgent and unanimous call of this church as reinforced by the ardent desire of its former revered pastor, Dr. William M. Taylor, and by the equally earnest and strenuous desires of other pastors in this neighborhood, between whom and himself there was and is the most unreserved confidence. He came fully understanding that peculiar difficulties attended this position, but resolved in a spirit of courageous consecration to do whatever the Master should permit by faithful service to this church and congregation, to all the churches affiliated with it, and to all the Christian interests which he might assist in this great metropolitan centre.

He has wrought, with unsparing use of all his remarkable gifts and powers for the furtherance of the divine cause thus in a measure committed to his hands, and he has had the joy of seeing the work of God and man in different directions greatly prospering under his influence.

In the Sunday school of this church, in its missionary work, in its benevolent contributions, in the numbers assembled in it for worship, and in the influence exerted by him on the churches of the vicinity, his Christian success has been conspicuous, fully justifying the confident expectations of those who eagerly urged him to come hither.

Certain special difficulties encountered by him and apparently not to be removed or overcome have, however, led him to feel that he must seek another field for future labor, and by reason of this conviction on his part, assented to by the church, the council must regret, fully confirms their common action and declares his pastorate closed, according to the terms of his letter of resignation.

The council gladly avails itself of the opportunity most earnestly and affectionately to commend Dr. Stimson to all the churches which it represents and to all the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ as an able and honored pastor and preacher, noble in spirit, sound in the faith, catholic in sympathy, while faithful to his special communion, devoted to his spiritual work, and full of rich enthusiasm for it. He has greatly endeared himself to the ministers and churches assembled in this council and to the ministers and churches of other names in this city. He has given to us and to them wise counsel, animating impulse, and a personal inspiration in the years of his recent presence among us, and for his future usefulness and reward in any work to which the Master may call him we, with undoubting confidence, look forward. Not in the pulpit only, but on the platform, in committees, and in conferences, as well as in the closer fellowship of familiar personal intercourse, he will bring to others, we are sure, as constant and generous a blessing as he has brought to us.

The council presents also assurances of its fraternal regard to the church which has called it together and earnestly trusts that the distinguished history of this church during the more than fifty years of its existence will be continued and its Christian prosperity be maintained and advanced under divine favor in the years to come.

This paper was drawn by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, and copies of it will be sent to the clerk of the church and to Dr. Stimson. One purpose of the paper is to serve Dr. Stimson as a certificate of honorable dismissal when he shall apply for a church.

It is probable that the Broadway Tabernacle will very soon look for another pastor.

AN ERROR AS TO MASSACHUSETTS.

$25,000 Reduction in Premiums—The New Battleship in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—An error in the calculation that gave the battleship Massachusetts a speed of 16.279 knots has been discovered at the Navy Department. Through the omission of a cipher in announcing the result, the speed was made greater than it should have been. As now proves to be the case, the Massachusetts made 16.2079 knots, and this reduction means that the contractors will get $100,000 in premiums instead of $125,000. As the matter stands, however, the Massachusetts still holds the record for her class.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The battleship Massachusetts reached her wharf at the Cramps shipyards at 1:35 this afternoon from her successful trial trip off the New-England coast.

After Saturday's trial the firemen and engineers had a good night's rest, and at 9 o'clock Sunday morning Capt. Sargent got under way for Philadelphia. The day was a fine one, but when the open sea was reached a heavy swell was struck. Despite the sea through which she was laboring, the Massachusetts logged from 14 to 14½ knots an hour during most of the day. Toward evening a heavy fog closed down around the vessel, and the speed was reduced. The fog hung on all night, but the sun Monday morning soon dispelled it. A short, heavy sea was running directly astern, which caused the Massachusetts to roll some.

At no time, however, was the keel of the ship greater than eight degrees, and this was when the turrets, with their big thirteen-inch guns, were being turned. The turrets were turned to test the automatic stops which prevent them from swinging too sharply toward the superstructure deck and perhaps tearing it away with the barrels of the thirteen-inch rifles. The test was also made for the purpose of noting the effect of the roll of the ship upon the turning qualities of the turrets. This latter test was successful. Against the heaviest swells which passed under the ship's keel the turrets were swung easily and lightly in the opposite direction to the heel of the vessel.

An eight-hour coal consumption test with forced draught and only two boilers working was made during the day. Under these conditions the ship made from 12½ to 13 knots an hour for the eight hours. Delaware Breakwater was passed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The average speed of the ship from Boston Light to the Delaware Capes was 13.76 knots an hour, and if the fog had not compelled the vessel to be run at half speed for two hours and a half the average would have been 13.82.

The Massachusetts anchored last night in the Delaware Bay at Ship John Light, and this morning came up on the flood tide. The progress of the vessel up the river was a triumph, and those aboard were nearly deafened by the constant blowing of the siren replying to the salutes from passing vessels.

With the exception of some interior work and some minor details, the Massachusetts is completed, and she will probably be put into commission in about six weeks.

Fayerweather Will Case Again.

ALBANY, April 28.—The Court of Appeals to-day granted a motion to place on its calendar the case of the Trustees of Amherst and other colleges against the Trustees and executors of Daniel B. Fayerweather, late of New-York City, appellants. The Fayerweather will gave $2,100,000 to colleges, and there was much litigation over the matter. The present case comes up on appeal from the judgment of the General Term, affirming a judgment of costs on account of such litigation granted to the respondents and payable out of the estate.

Officers of Maritime Exchange.

At the annual election at the Maritime Exchange yesterday the following officers were elected: President—Hugh Kelly; Vice President—Henry T. Knowlton; Treasurer—Louis T. Romaine; Directors—John A. Cormack, George Osgood Lord, W. V. Nichols, Albert Spencer, F. Whitney Doane, and J. Raymond Smith.

HEARINGS ON CITY BILLS

ONLY CONTEST ON NEWSSTANDS UNDER ELEVATED STAIRWAYS.

That Measure Denounced by L. J. Callanan and President Jeroloman and Indorsed by Alderman Ware and Lawson N. Fuller—Additional Guard on Bridge Trains and Scarlet Fever Hospital in East Sixteenth Street to be Approved.

There were several hearings before Mayor Strong yesterday on bills affecting the city that had been passed by the Legislature.

The first bill considered authorizes the Brooklyn Bridge trustees to employ an additional guard on each train of cars crossing the bridge as a precautionary measure. The duty imposed upon the second man is to see that there are no obstructions on the track and to assist in preventing collisions. No one appeared for or against the bill. The Mayor approved it on behalf of the city.

The bill amending the city charter so as to authorize the Board of Aldermen to issue permits for the erection of stands for the sale of newspapers and periodicals under the stairs leading to the platforms of the Elevated Railroad, was next taken up.

L. J. Callanan appeared in opposition to the bill. He asked the Mayor to disapprove it, as he considered it prejudicial to the public interests.

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen also oposed the bill. He said the elevated railroad stairs were nuisances in themselves, and they would be made still greater nuisances if booths and stands were permitted to be placed under the stairways.

Lawson N. Fuller, the perennial advocate of the elevated railroad interests, appeared in favor of the bill. He said everything that existed was a nuisance per se.

"You are a nuisance, your Honor," he said to the Mayor, "to a certain gentleman from up the State, because you refuse to do his bidding. I am proud of the fact that I have been a nuisance for fifty years. Every man in this room has been a nuisance at some time to somebody. The cable cars are a nuisance and the grooved track is a nuisance, but we need them and cannot get along without them."

Alderman Ware also favored the bill, because it gave the Board of Aldermen the legislative right to do what they were now doing under the corporation ordinances.

The Mayor declined to say what his action would be on this bill.

The bill authorizing the erection of a hospital for scarlet fever patients near the Willard Parker and the Reception Hospitals, at the foot of Sixteenth Street, East River, was next in order. Mrs. R. B. Minturn has given the money for the erection of the hospital, which is to be controlled by the Board of Health. The bill authorizes the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to lease the grounds required for the building for ninety-nine years.

When the bill was introduced in the Legislature strong opposition was made to its passage by property owners in the neighborhood, who asserted that the hospital would prove a detriment to their property.

Senator Grady championed their cause, and declared the hospital would be a menace to the health of the residents of the neighborhood. Notwithstanding this opposition, the bill passed both houses of the Legislature.

No one appeared to oppose the bill before the Mayor yesterday.

The object of the hospital was to have a place where persons visiting the city, or those living in boarding houses, when attacked by scarlet fever, could be cared for at moderate expense.

Dr. A. H. Doty, the Health Officer of the Port, appeared in favor of the bill. He said that, although the hospital was intended for but twenty-five patients, it would prove of vast benefit to the public, and would not endanger the health of persons living in the neighborhood.

Prof. Janeway also approved the bill. He told of a case in his experience where a woman suffering from smallpox had been driven from hospital to hospital from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, and was refused admission at every place. Finally she was brought to his office, and he secured her admission to the smallpox hospital, then on Blackwell's Island. The woman died the next day, her condition having been aggravated by her having been driven about for twelve hours.

In the Reception Hospital and the Willard Parker Hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, 10,000 cases of contagious diseases had been treated, and there was not one instance recorded where the contagion had got beyond the hospital limits.

President Charles G. Wilson of the Board of Health also indorsed the bill.

The Mayor said he would approve it.

Part of Paris, Texas, Destroyed.

PARIS, Texas, April 28.—The south side of the business portion of this town was destroyed by fire this morning The Western Union Telegraph and Telephone offices were burned. The estimated loss is $350,000. One man was burned to death and several others were seriously injured.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS AWARDED.

Some Persons Think the Good Prices Due to Consolidation.

The wisdom of postponing awarding Brooklyn improvement bonds on the bids which were opened Monday, and which Controller Palmer wished to accept and act upon without further consideration, and give the bonds to a firm of bankers in this city, was demonstrated yesterday when it was found, upon a more careful computation, that the firm to which the Controller wished to sell the bonds was not the highest bidder.

Mayor Wurster and Controller Palmer went over the list of bidders together, and at noon announced that they had made the following allotments:

Estate of Jane P. Richards, $8,000 Twenty-sixth and adjacent wards sewer bonds, due 1918, at 102.

Brooklyn Trust Company, $100,000 local improvement bonds, due 1915, at par, 100.502.

Manufacturers' Trust Company, $50,000 consolidated stock auxiliary sewers, due 1936, at 100.775.

$75,000 consolidated stock construction of sewers, due 1936, at 100.775.

To Blake Brothers & Co. and R. L. Day & Co., the following stocks and bonds:

$18,000 consolidated stock, auxiliary sewers, due 1936, at 100.40.

$37,000 Twenty-sixth and adjacent wards sewers, due 1918, at 100.31.

$100,000 Twenty-sixth and adjacent wards sewers, due 1927, at 100.42.

$90,000 public market, due 1924, at 100.39.

$39,000 station house, purchase, and construction, due 1905, at 100.16.

$10,000 water bonds, due 1916, at 100.28

$24,000 certificates of indebtedness, due 1901, at 100.02.

$12,000 certificates of indebtedness, due 1900, at 100.02.

To the People's Trust Company, the following:

$250,000 consolidated stock for the water extension, due 1936, at 100.179.

$50,000 consolidated stock for the new East River Bridge, due 1936, at 100.79.

$100,000 school building bonds, due 1936, at 100.79.

South Brooklyn Savings Institution: $100,000 local improvement bonds, due 1930, at 101; also $100,000 consolidated stock auxiliary sewers, due 1936, at 101.09.

Mayor Wurster said he was much pleased with the result of the bond sales, for it showed confidence in Brooklyn securities. He did not think the prospects of consolidation affected the result, but consolidationists say that it had much to do with it.

TO FIGHT IT OUT IN COURT.

Controller Fitch Says He Is Prepared for the Police Board.

Controller Fitch made a statement yesterday in reference to Police Commissioner Andrews's threat of legal proceedings to compel the payment of a transfer of over $9,000 to the contingent fund of the Police Department, made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the requisition for which money the Controller refused to honor. He said he was fully prepared to contest the claim of the Police Commissioners for the money. He was anxious to have the matter brought up in the courts, so that the question might be decided on its merits.

The money asked for by the Police Commissioners was for the settlement of indebtedness incurred by them in 1895 in excess of the contingent fund appropriated for that year, and to reimburse members of the force for money expended in procuring evidence against gaming houses, disorderly places, and policy shops. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment made the transfer, the Controller alone voting against it.

The refusal of the Controller to pay over this money is based on the opinion of his counsel, James Deering, who holds that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had no authority to make the transfer, and that it was made in violation of law.

He also holds that the bills incurred by the Police Department for the payment of which the money is desired were unlawfully incurred and are not valid or lawful claims against the city, and that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has not the power to appropriate money for the payment of unlawful claims.

He moreover claims that the resolution making the transfer should have received the affirmative vote of all the members of the board.

On these points the Controller will contest the claim in the courts.

A New Play for Georgia Cayvan.

"Lillette and Jean" is the title of a new play said to have been written by Sarah Bernhardt expressly for Georgia Cayvan, and which will probably be produced by Miss Cayvan during her coming tour as a star. It is built on similar lines to those of "Squire Kate," in which Miss Cayvan was so successful at the Lyceum Theatre a few years ago. It tells the story of two sisters, one of whom is married, and the other, who is jealous of her happiness, tries to steal her husband's love.

Prince Volkousky to Lecture Here.

Prince S. Volkousky will lecture on "Poushkine and Romanticism in Russia" in the Carnegie Lyceum, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, next Tuesday evening at 8:15. He possesses a reputation as a lecturer and a large attendance is expected. The proceeds will be devoted to the Greek Church in this city.

ELEVATED RAPID TRANSIT

SUGGESTION THAT MESSRS. GOULD AND SAGE ARE NOT IN EARNEST.

Project Said to be Advanced to Prevent Bidding for the Underground Franchise—Manhattan Company's Engineer at Work on Plans—A Double-Deck System with Real Express Trains to be Proposed—Bicycle Path Above the Road.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, when asked, yesterday, by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, what he thought of the Gould-Sage plan for rapid transit in this city by means of a double-decked elevated road, replied:

"No such plans have been submitted to the Rapid Transit Commission. When they are laid before us they will be courteously received, and carefully considered, and the interests of the city will be well taken care of, too."

Mr. Orr drew attention to the fact that it is unconstitutional for the city to become liable for obligations of a private corporation, but said he could not discuss the double-deck plan or the question of indemnification to property owners until the project had been laid before the commission in the proper way.

An opinion was expressed yesterday in an authoritative quarter that the Gould-Sage proposition was simply a scheme to head off bidders for the underground rapid transit road, and that this was made more plain by the fact that the plan demanded release from liability for damages to property owners, notwithstanding it was unconstitutional for the city to become liable for obligations of a private corporation.

Neither Russell Sage nor the elevated railroad engineer, Archibald A. McLeod, who has prepared the double-deck plan, would consent to give further details or any authoritative statement about the mid-air trains.

"Until I make my report to the Mayor," Mr. Sage said, "I do not care to say anything about the plan in detail."

Mr. McLeod's tables were fairly swamped with plans of cross-sections, general views, and elevations, but he said he could not let the reporter see them.

"I have simply prepared these plans as a railroad engineer," he said, "and cannot say anything further about them just now."

It is understood that the plans for the double-deck road on the Sixth Avenue line will provide for a second-story just high enough above the present tracks to make running easy, that the cars will be finely equipped Pullman coaches, and that the express trains will stop only at the following stations: One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, One Hundred and Fourth Street, Fiftieth Street, Forty-second Street, Fourteenth Street, Franklin Street, Rector Street, and South Ferry.

On the Third Avenue line, which is to be double decked after work on the Sixth Avenue line is finished, the stops for express trains are to be at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Ninety-ninth Street, Seventy-sixth Street, Forty-second Street, Fourteenth Street, Chatham Square, and City Hall.

An exceptional advantage claimed for the plan is that bicycles will be taken off the crowded streets, and accommodated on a third tier with cycle paths, made of smooth Georgia pine, and with a five-foot wall on either side, to prevent the wheelmen tumbling off or becoming dizzy.

The estimated cost is placed at $6,000,000.

"Such a road would carry several hundred thousand bicyclists a day," Lawson N. Fuller declared, as he came out of Mr. Sage's office yesterday. "I know several men in Philadelphia who told me they would come and live here, just for the pleasure of that cycle path up in the fresh air and the sunshine. Think of a spin of seventeen miles to your office up above the roofs, and home again in the evening, all for 5 cents!

"There would be elevators every half mile or so, and the wheelmen who would use those delightful cycle paths would be legion. The height of the tracks would not increase the danger, if there is any at all.

"The moment this extension is decided on property will increase in value. It is a money question, as well as a question of convenience to the public. I believe the increase in the value of property in ten years would mean an increased income to the city of at least $7,000,000."

There is to be an official conference Monday, when the Gould-Sage plans will be fully laid before Mayor Strong.

Settled with Lumber Dealers.

Controller Fitch yesterday settled the claims of the lumber dealers who had sold spruce lumber to the Dock Department at $21 a thousand feet, after the Commissioners had rejected bids for supplying the lumber at $20 a thousand feet. The Dock Commissioners advertised for 250,000 feet of spruce lumber, and received three bids for $20 a thousand. They rejected the bids, and bought the lumber at private sale at $21 per thusand. The Controller held the bills until yesterday, when the lumber dealers agreed to make a settlement at $20 a thousand. The Controller saved the city $250 by his action.

The Ghost of the Winter Palace

By Allen Upward.

Author of "Secrets of the Courts of Europe."

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SYNOPSIS.

A former Ambassador of France to Russia during a game of chess with the narrator of the story, relates an experience at the Russian Court: Not long after the death of the Czar, Alexander III., a ghost had been seen in one of the corridors of the Winter Palace. While the Ambassador is calling on the Princess Nestikoff the next day, the son of the Princess, Boris, a page on duty in the palace, comes in and announces that it is he who had seen the ghost.

PART II.

"You must know," the Ambassador continued, "that the Winter Palace is one of the most colossal buildings in the world. Whole suites of apartments in it are never used, even, but in order to guard against all danger from the odious attempts of the Nihilists, a certain watch is maintained even in the most deserted quarters of the palace. In those portions which are given up to the members of the imperial household this duty is performed by sentinels selected from the imperial guard, but in the neighborhood of the Czar's own apartments the task of keeping guard is undertaken by the corps of pages, of whom Boris was one. The imperial suite, comprising eight principal rooms, is traversed throughout its length by a corridor which opens at one end on to the first landing of the grand staircase, at which point two of the pages are always on duty, day and night. At the other end the corridor is closed by a door which is always kept locked. On the further side of this door is a disused gallery overlooking a garden in the rear of the palace and leading to a suite of rooms which has not been used for very many years. Nevertheless, in accordance with the strict rule already mentioned, an imperial page has always been stationed in this gallery to prevent the possibility of access to the locked door. It was at this spot that the young Prince had been on duty the preceding night.

"You will understand that the task of keeping guard at night in a deserted gallery was by no means a pleasant one, although no page was required to be there for more than three hours in the twenty-four. Moreover, a small room opening out of the gallery had been suitably furnished for the lads to relax themselves in during their solitary watch. In spite of this, the duty had remained an unpopular one, so much so that the new Czar, on taking up his quarters in the palace, had earned the gratitude of the pages' corps by decreeing that from the hour of midnight to 6 in the morning the watch in the gallery should no longer be kept up.

"On the night in question Boris had repaired to the gallery to relieve his comrade at 9 o'clock. He had simply to remain there till 12, and then, as soon as the clock struck, he was at liberty to retire to his own quarters.

"It wanted very few minutes to the hour, and he was pacing the gallery, impatiently waiting for his release, when he happened to stop opposite one of the windows and look out into the grounds. It was a bright, moonlight night, and every tree and shrub in the garden stood out in startling distinctness. He gazed idly, letting his eye roam over the expanse, when all at once his attention was arrested by a sight calculated to disturb any one living in the alarmist atmosphere of the Russian Court. This was a tall and closely muffled figure stealing along in the broken shadows of the trees and making its way toward the nearest corner of the building.

"It was inevitable that the startled page should at once connect this figure with the audacious intrigues of the dreaded secret society whose plots constitute a perpetual menace to the imperial throne. His impression that he was watching a Nihilist emissary was confirmed when he saw him confidently approaching a door in the wall of the palace which was never used, and was supposed to be securely fastened against ingress and egress. This door, on the contrary, appeared to yield to a touch of the mysterious visitor's, who disappeared from sight beneath its arch.

"Greatly disturbed by what he had seen, Boris kept his station in the gallery, considering what it was advisable for him to do. The clock struck the hour for his release, but he paid no attention, absorbed in the thought of how to deal with the dangerous intruder."

"I should have thought it a simple matter to give the alarm," I ventured to murmur.

His Excellency regarded me with a look in which pity and rebuke strove for the mastery.

"My friend, it is evident that you do not know Russia. To have given this alarm of which you speak might have been of the utmost danger to the Prince. The first person whom he approached with the news might have been a secret Nihilist and have repaid such a communication with a knife thrust. The whole Court is honeycombed. Even if Boris had succeeded in bringing about the arrest of the person whose movements had aroused his attention, this might have turned out to be some high functionary, perhaps a General or a Chamberlain, who, after easily explaining away his mysterious proceedings, would have privately exerted his influence to have my young friend removed to Tobolsk or Tiflis. Believe me, in Russia to be a too zealous courtier is hardly less dangerous than to be an actual conspirator, as you will perhaps realize when you have heard my story.

"While our Prince was still hesitating, he suddenly became aware of an unusual sound coming from the far end of the gallery, where it ended in the disused apartments I have described. The sound appeared to be that of a door slowly turning on its hinges. In an instant Boris realized, or thought he realized, the situation. The personage of the garden had arrived in the vacant suite by means of a secret stairway from the garden door, and was now about to pass through into the gallery, with the object, no doubt, of making his way finally into the imperial corridor.

"There was not a moment to lose. Unarmed, as he stood there, Boris fortunately recollected that in the little chamber which

A Muffled Figure Stealing Along.

I have spoken of as set apart for the use of the pages there was a pair of loaded pistols and a sword. He darted in through the open door of the room, snatched up the sword and one of the pistols, and had got back nearly as far as the threshold when he was arrested and his very limbs were rooted to the ground by the sight of the figure which passed noiselessly along the corridor outside.

"Imagine a tall and sombre apparition, with long black robes sweeping the floor, the head shrouded in a deep cowl, from whose recesses gleamed out, pallid and spectral in the light of the room, the features of the dead monarch, Alexander III!"

At this point his Excellency pretended to perceive for the first time the change which had taken place in the position of the chessmen.

"Ah! You have moved your king," he exclaimed, and promptly shifted his attacking bishop so as to give me a fresh check. Then he returned to the narrative.

"A moment passed. The first shock of terror over, the awe-struck page ventured to the door of the chamber and glanced out into the gallery. The ghost had disappeared as suddenly and as mysteriously as it had come."

"Were there no other rooms off the gallery into which it might have passed?" I demanded, not to appear too credulous.

"There were none. The only other door in this part of the gallery was that which I have already described as closing off the imperial corridor.

"Be sure that I put the same question myself when my young friend told me the story. His manner convinced me that he was not lying, and that he really believed himself to have seen the spectre he described.

"As you know, I am not a believer in the supernatural. I sought to shake the boy's superstitious state of mind.

"'What you saw was some illusion, some trick of the imagination,' I said to him.

"He shook his head mournfully.

"'I am as certain of what I saw as if it were before me now,' he replied. 'My mother will tell you that I am not subject to idle fancies."

"The Princess confirmed this statement with a nod of her head.

"I am sure that my son must have seen something like what he describes," she said to me, 'although it is evident to me that it must have been some living person, masquerading as the ghost of the Czar. The question is for what purpose such a disguise could have been assumed, and on this point I confess I feel uneasy. What do you say, my friend?'

"I shook my head.

"'I fear that the first suspicions of Boris were correct,' I replied, 'and that the enemies of his Majesty have resumed their infernal schemes. It appears that they have obtained a key to the garden door, and who knows that they have not secured another to the door of the imperial apartments, that door from which the guard was to have been removed last night for the first time? Surely it is not by a mere coincidence that this strange figure presents itself in the corridor immediately after midnight—that is to say, at the hour when the conspirators had every reason to expect that the page on guard would have just quitted his post?'

"Both mother and son appeared struck by this view of the circumstances. But Boris was by no means prepared to abandon his belief in the supernatural character of what he had seen.

"'I can understand that it is difficult for my mother and you to share my opinion,' he remarked, 'but I cannot believe that any conspirator could have succeeded in assuming so close a resemblance to Alexander III., with whose features I was so well acquainted. Besides, if your theory were correct, and he had disappeared through the imperial corridor, why is it that nothing has happened and that no one seems to have seen or heard anything of the intrusion?'

"It was, of course, difficult to answer this objection, but I reiterated my determination to take a common-sense view of the occurrence.

"'It may very well be that this was merely a first visit,' I added; 'a reconnoissance to discover the nature of the ground before introducing some explosive machine

The Ghost Had Disappeared.

or other, and the villain may easily have kept himself out of sight for a few minut

NEW PUBLICATIONS

TWO GOOD STORIES.

By a Provencal Writer.

THE REDS OF THE MIDI. An Episode of the French Revolution. Translated from the Provençal of Félix Gras. By Catharine A. Janvier. With an introduction by Thomas A. Janvier. 18mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

This is a graphic and inspiriting story of the French Revolution told from the patriots' side—which is an unusual point of view in fiction relating to that epoch. Its hero is a youth who lived at the point of starvation in a village of Provence. Driven from his home by cruel persecution, he is enlisted in the National Guard at Avignon, and thereafter joins the Marseilles Battalion in its march to Paris. As a very old man, a patriarch of the same little village from which he was a fugitive in youth, he tells the story of the march, of the attack on the "King's castle" in Paris, and of the breaking up of the battalion. The shoemaker's shop in the village is the place where the story is told. There, at night, the shoemaker and his apprentice lay aside their work, and the neighbors come in to smoke their pipes and gossip, and listen while old Pascal de la Patine talks of his youth. The most interested listener is a small boy, whose grandfather takes him to the shop every night.

Mr. Janvier tells us that this small boy is the author of the story, Félix Gras, and that his fellow-listeners are real persons of the little town of Malemort. Gras is now fifty-one years old, a Justice of the Peace, and a poet who ranks second only to Mistral among Provençals. For five years he has been the official head of the Félibrige, the society of the Provençal men of letters. The portrait of Gras shows a handsome man in the prime of life, with large, deep-set eyes and a noble brow. Mr. Janvier says, in introducing Gras to English readers:

> The present translation has been made directly from the Provençal manuscript, under the author's supervision, and with the benefit of his advice. The only changes from the original are a few modifications of expression, which, while proper enough in the case of country folk speaking a language of Latin origin, would jar a little on ears tolerant only of the nicety of English speech; and these changes the author has approved. Otherwise the translation has preserved the letter, and I think somewhat of the spirit, of the original; and I can venture to say for it, at least, that it has been made with a faithful and loving spirit.

And by way of criticism of this interesting work of Gras we can do no better than quote Mr. Janvier again:

> Had his hero been a grown man, or other than a peasant, there would have been more reasoning in the story and less directness. But this delightful peasant boy, Pascalet—so simple and brave and honest and altogether lovable—knows very little about reasoning. To him the French Revolution is but the opportunity that he has longed for to avenge the wrongs done to his peasant father. * * * His (Gras's) epitome of the motive power of the Revolution in the feeling of one of its individual peasant parts is the very essence of simplicity and directness, and equally simple and direct is his method of presentment. Old Pascal goes straight ahead with his recital of personal incident and of the scraps of historic fact which have come, more or less accurately, to his personal knowledge, because he was a part of them himself; and his rare attempts at explanation of the undermeaning of events is but the echo of the popular sentiment of the time in which he lived. The author always is out of sight in the background. Even in the instances when a word of light is necessary, it comes with absolute naturalness in the shape of question or comment from the chorus—from one or another of the delightful little company in the shoemaker's shop to which the story is told.

The men of the Marseilles Battalion have been generally slandered in history, though Carlyle tried to do them justice. Pollio and Marcel, recent historians, have at last put clearly on record the facts about these patriots in their "Bataillon du 10 Aout," (1881.) Gras mingles romance with his vivid and convincing account of the long march, deftly and naturally. Here is a sample of the spirit of the work, in the description of the passage through Avignon:

> And then around the turn of the road, brave in their red-plumed cocked hats, appeared Commandant Moisson and Captain Garnier. On seeing us they drew their long, sicklelike sabres, faced about upon the battalion, and cried: "Vive la Nation!" and instantly the men burst forth with
>
> Allons enfants de la Patrie
> La Jour de gloire est arrivé!
>
> It was the "Marseillaise" that they were singing; and that glorious hymn, heard then for the first time, stirred us down to the very marrow of our bones!
>
> On they came—a big fellow carrying at their head a banner, on which was painted in red letters: "The Rights of Man"; and if any person looked askance at that banner, the big fellow seized him in a moment and made him kiss it on his knees. On they came—we presented arms, and they passed between our files, still singing the "Marseillaise."
>
> Oh, what a sight it was! Five hundred men, sunburnt as locust beans, with black eyes blazing like live coals under bushy eyebrows, all white with the white dust of the road. They wore green cloth coats, turned back with red, like mine; but further than that the uniform did not go. Some had on cocked hats, with waving cock's feathers; some red liberty caps, with the strings flying back over their shoulders, and the tricolor cockade perched over one ear. Each man had stuck in the barrel of his gun a willow or a poplar branch, to shelter him from the sun, and all this greenery cast warm dancing shadows over their faces that made the look of them still more fantastic and strange. And when from all those red mouths—wide open as a wolf's jaws, with teeth gleaming white, like a wild beast's teeth—burst forth the chorus, "Aux armes, citoyens!" it fairly made a shiver run all down one's spine! Two drums marked step—Pan! pan! rran! "Allons Enfants de la Patrie!" The whole battalion passed onward, and was swallowed up in the city gate.
>
> As it disappeared, we heard a strange noise, like the clanking of chains or the rattle of loose iron; and then came four men, hauling after them a rickety truck on which was a cannon. These men were harnessed to the truck as are oxen to the plow, and like oxen pulled from head and shoulders.

Gras, as an author hitherto unknown in this country, deserves a warm welcome, and Mr. and Mrs. Janvier our gratitude for making him known to us.

Robert W. Chambers's New Work.

A KING AND A FEW DUKES. A Romance. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Here is a book without a weak or uninteresting character—each strong in its individuality and so placed that while its strength is never lost sight of, it only tends the more to emphasize the others. In the groupings it might be compared with the paintings of a great artist—one to whom no detail is too insignificant, and who by his perfect work pleases without studied effect, and satisfies without effort. No superior fiction has appeared in months—not even from any of those who to-day and during the immediate past hold and have held the reading public with their delightful tales. It is a charming love story, attractively told in a way that is essentially Mr. Chambers's own.

It was a happy notion that led the author to blend characters so dissimilar and create such a harmonious effect, and it seems to be a pity to disclose the story too fully in writing of it and thus destroy the enjoyment that comes with each succeeding page, as development succeeds development, until the happy dénouement is in sight. It would be more pleasant if we could say to all: "Read of Witch Sylvia, Stephen Steen, King Theobald of Boznovia, the Duke of Taxil, the Duke of Babu, Obadiah, and the others, and enjoy yourselves as we have done," and there rest and feel assured that all would do it, knowing full well the delights in store; but those who read books nowadays wish some slight information of what they contain in advance. Yet why should it not be sufficient to say: "Mr. Chambers has a well-earned reputation, and 'A King and a Few Dukes' not only increases it wonderfully, but would have created it had he written nothing before?" and let it go at that.

Stephen Steen, an American, with Obadiah, an American negro, his servant, lives on the Taxil high road in the Tiflix Valley. There has been trouble in Boznovia, and King Theobald and his Ministers, the Duke of Taxil and the Duke of Babu, have been driven out, and the Witch Sylvia's brother has been placed on the throne by the joint action of Germany and Russia. Steen makes the acquaintance of his King and Dukes by their stopping at his gate while journeying from Bosnovia to their former homes; from that time they are always with us. Each is a good fellow in his way—although their ways differ most materially—and each is a picturesque character.

No thought of love, beyond an occasional glimpse of a something in the past, that led or drove Steen to flee to the solitude and delights of the beautiful valley, appears, until some days after the King and his Dukes arrive, and his ambitious aunt, the Duchess von Schwiggle, her companion, Marjory Grey, whom Steen loved in this country; her maid, Lina, and Gen. Bombwitz, Chief of Staff of the Boznovian Army —Mops, the Duchess's dog, should not be forgotten, as it plays important parts—are discovered in the forest, where they have lost their way, and are taken to the deposed King, whom they are seeking.

Steen and Marjory Grey are surprised at their meeting in that remote corner of the earth, old heart wounds are more or less opened, a little love-making takes place, and a conspiracy is entered into by all to place the King once more upon his throne. Lina, the Duchess's maid, is an attractive person, a nd is of importance, as the reader afterward learns. She bathes Mops, performs her various duties, and incidentally does some of the prettiest love-making with Steen, who has found that his affection for Marjory has departed forever—natural, unaffected, appreciable love-making.

The conspiracy proceeds, troops are raised, allies are obtained, and an effort is made to reinstate King Theobald. Of course, we all know that he was not reinstated, and that it was Witch Sylvia who frustrated all the well-laid plans, for was not her brother, Rupert of Boznovia, poor old King Theobald's successor? We know it now at the end of the book, and we enjoyed every word in which Mr. Chambers told it to us.

If the charming story were entirely eliminated from the book, and nothing left but Mr. Chambers's description of the woods, mountains, and valleys, amid which he has placed his characters, there would be sufficient to commend his work.

PAPERS BY SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

EAST AND WEST.—Being papers reprinted from The Daily Telegraph and other sources. By Sir Edwin Arnold. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

This is a collection of fugitives. It contains essays, stories, sketches, and a lecture which have been brought together and published with the evident purpose of making a little money for the author. The author is not seeking fame, but profit. Fame he already has, and, having secured it, he is "trading on it," as they say in business when a concern of high reputation makes large sales of goods that are not of extraordinary merit by affixing its name to the packages in which they are sold. As in the business world the stamp of a well-known house is accepted everywhere as a guarantee of excellence, so in literature the author's name sometimes sells a book which offered anonymously would fail to find a demand.

The author's name does even more. It not only gets the book into one's library, but it also helps to make it readable. Sir Edwin Arnold's stories, opinions, experiences, and adventures are of interest to us because of our interest in the author. We look upon relatively inconsequential matter that comes from his pen just as one looks upon letters from friends. There is a good deal in the volume under notice that would come back and keep coming back to an unknown writer who should send it to magazines and newspapers and offer it for publication. There is a story in the collection, entitled "Lost and Found," that reads like a rejected manuscript. Certainly it would not come into the category with those things which the magazine editor readily recognizes as indispensable. Thousands of stories are stowed away in the writing desks and bureau drawers of disappointed aspirants for literary fame which in all things that are essential to a good short story are superior to this one of Sir Edwin.

Another chapter contains a narrative of Sir Edwin's ride from Poona, India, to a place called Mahabuleshwar, a distance of about 100 miles. It is entitled "A Real Thirst," and recounts how the traveler came into distressing need of drink, and eventually relieved his distress with a mug of ale, to which he was conducted by a couple of natives who happened along just in time. As often as two or three times a year the ship-news reporters of the New-York papers give us stories taken from the lips of seafaring men which are much more impressive than the narrative of which we are speaking—more impressive because the thirsts they tell of seem "realler" than Sir Edwin's; more impressive because there is no suggestion of exaggeration in them. At the same time, our personal interest in Sir Edwin may be so great that it is of more account to us that once on a time he was a little thirsty than that some nameless Jack Tar of a sailor was on the verge of perishing when the friendly ship came along and picked him up and poured water down his throat.

But there are good things in Sir Edwin's collection, as well as mediocre things and commonplace things, and so many really good things that if we strike an average we are bound to say the collection as a whole is worth preserving. The book is a good one to keep in a reception room for the use of guests who must wait while the lady of the house is making her toilet. It would serve equally well in the dentist's office to divert the minds of those doomed to undergo the tortures of the drill and forceps. In short, anywhere where little scraps of literature come in handy, this book of Sir Edwin's would give an excellent account of itself.

As the title indicates, there is something of Eastern life in it, and there also is something that is Western, if we use the word to describe simply that which is somewhat west of India, Japan, and the other Oriental countries. Most of the chapters are of a light and entertaining order. There is a picturesque account of "A Flight of Locusts." Sitting on the southern side of the great plain of Esdraelon, in the Holy Land, Sir Edwin saw a cloud of locusts descend upon the earth close by him. It was at lunch time. The first locust dropped into the marmalade; then two more plunged into the soup, and half a dozen others attacked the salad. Looking over his shoulder, the traveler saw a great cloud coming. It came quickly. It was made up of millions, billions, trillions, and sextillions of locusts. They ate up the grass, the leaves, the plants—everything green—in a twinkling. They turned fertile fields into barren wastes in the space of a very few minutes, and then moved on. It is a good story Sir Edwin tells of this experience on the plain of Esdraelon.

The most thoughtful thing in the collection is a lecture originally delivered in Birmingham, in which the lecturer tells to "what chief conclusions study, observation, travel, public tolls, and private meditations" have led him. The book is printed beautifully, and contains over forty illustrations by R. T. Pritchett.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Among the announcements of Harper & Brothers are these: "Cyrus W. Field, His Life and Work, 1819-1892," edited by Isabella Field Judson, with portrait and other illustrations; "Madelon," a novel by Mary E. Wilkins, and a new edition of some of Mark Twain's books.

—A novel by Stephen Crane, the author of "The Red Badge of Courage," with the title "Dan Emmons," will be published in London by Edward Arnold.

—The correspondence of Turguenef, including letters from Flaubert, Dumas fils, de Maupassant, and Zola, will be published in Cosmopolis.

—An elaborate volume on Queen Elizabeth has been written by the Bishop of Peterborough, and will be publishel this season, with many portraits and other illustrations.

—Volumes on Hugh Miller, John Knox, and Robert Burns will be added this year to the Famous Scots Series.

—Mr. G. Birkbeck Hill, the editor of Boswell, has in press two volumes of "Johnsoniana."

—James Lane Allen's Cosmopolitan story, "Butterflies; A Tale of Nature," will be issued in book form soon by Macmillan & Co. Translations into German of Mr. Allen's "Kentucky Cardinal" and "Aftermath" will be published this year.

—The Bookman (which in the May number is as clever as ever) says Crockett's "Cleg Kelly" was originally suggested by Stevenson, who, appreciating the sketches of slum life in "The Stickit Minister," advised him to develop the subject and make a book of it. The Bookman adds the further information that of all Crockett's books "The Lilac Sunbonnet" "has by far the largest circulation both in this country and in Great Britain."

—Mr. Gladstone's daughter, Mrs. Drew, has addressed to the London publisher of Harold Frederic's new novel, "The Damnation of Theron Ware," a letter, in which she says: "When Mr. Gladstone wrote you the other day about the Renan translation you sent him, he forgot at the moment that it was from you he received Mr. Frederic's very remarkable novel, 'Illumination.' It arrived while he was still at Cannes, but it so deeply impressed me that I lost no time in inducing him to read it, and it was interesting to see how unable he was to put it down. He thinks it a masterpiece of character drawing, and wishes me to thank you very much for sending it to him."

—Frederic Harrison contributes to The London Daily Chronicle a review of Motley's "Dutch Republic," which has just been added to Bohn's Standard Library, in the course of which he says: "Although a vast literature has grown up round the great subject, it can hardly be said that Motley has been corrected on very material points, much less has he been superseded. Motley's deficiencies, such as they are, certainly do not lie in any want of industry, thoroughness, or accuracy. All of these he had in a supreme degree. But we can now see that he had a somewhat superabundant enthusiasm for his favorite heroes and people, and a somewhat deficient strength of philosophic insight and calm. He can hardly be ranked with the philosophic historians at all; and no one has claimed for him the magnificent power of Gibbon to marshal in close array an enormous host of various incidents and events. Motley's eloquence is not always as chaste and simple as is required by our modern taste; and, though he is almost never tedious, he has given disproportionate bulk to the story of a single generation in so small a corner of Europe. More serious defects are these: He has treated the great William of Orange too much as a saint and martyr, and too little as a man of his age. Hero, statesman, mighty chief, and founder, as was William of Nassau, he was a man who was always growing; a man who used all the resources familiar to his time; and, like all consummate opportunists, a man who was perpetually foiling his opponents by superior craft and alarming his colleagues by a change of front. He professed in turn three different creeds, and was a member of three successive Churches, without any profound conviction of the minor professions or practices of any one of the three. To Motley he is always too much the spotless ideal and religious enthusiast."

—With its May number The Parisian renews its claims upon the reading public with articles by well-known French writers. The table of contents is well varied, the illustrations are interesting, and the page is agreeably printed.

—Theodore Stanton contributes an interesting paper to Lippincott's, on "Official Residences for American Diplomats," in which are given many valuable and pertinent facts.

—Theodore Watts, "in accordance with a family arrangement," has added to his surname that of his mother, and in future will sign himself Theodore Watts Dunton.

—The Paris Society of Wood Engravers has founded a new review, L'Image, the object of which is "to defend praiseworthy illustrations and beautiful editions against process work, and to show the superiority of artistic over mechanical methods."

—Emile Zola made no attempts to reform the administration of the Société des Gens de Lettres while he was at its head; but he is full of ideas for the société's improvement, now that he is not one of its officers. One of his ideas is to make authors independent of publishers, and, to this end, he would make young men apply to the société to act as an intermediary for them until the société became wealthy enough to engage in the publication of books for its own account. It is a generous idea, doubtless; but it is odd that M. Zola does not realize how impracticable is the wish to make publishers print books that will not pay.

—In the "Mémoires" of the Comtesse de Chastenay-Lanty is the following description of Napoleon I.: "He was thin and pale. Mme. de Marmont called on us with him the day after his arrival. The good woman did not know what to do to entertain her guest, whose taciturnity disconcerted her. Reminiscences of the Terror made Republicans detestable. If we had not been above the prejudices of small towns we would not have received the little General, whom those who had seen did not hesitate to describe as a fobl. At his first call I played the piano; the General seemed pleased, but his compliments were short. I sang in Italian, and asked him if my pronunciation was good. He said 'No,' simply."

—Georges Clémenceau's retirement from politics has enriched French literature with a volume of philosophical essays that he has written, under the title of "Le Grand Pan." The French critics praise the book highly.

—William R. Jenkins publishes "Human Progress: What Man Can Do to Further It," by Thomas S. Blair, A. M., (Harvard.) The expression of the work may be conveyed by the following quotation from the first page of the preface: "The reader will entirely miss the fundamental idea of this little treatise, and consequently judge it from a point of view necessarily involving a misapprehension and misconstruction, as misleading to him as unjust to the work itself, if he regards it as intended to present a dogmatic exposition of a body of positive doctrine. On the contrary, not only, as explained elsewhere, is every statement—no matter how positive the form in which, in avoidance of the continued repetition of the qualifying explanation, it may be put forward—to be understood as hypothetical only, but the entire system, as a whole and in each of its several parts, is to be taken as nothing more than a connected series of suggestions, tentative and conjectural, rather than assertive, so unsatisfactory to their author himself, in respect both of the manner of their presentation and of the persistent consciousness on his part of the probability of a lurking fallacy or the omission of a vital factor, that the end contemplated in their submission to the public judgment is chiefly that of suggesting certain points of view, either novel or heretofore neglected, the provisional adoption of which by investigators in the field of reasearch to which they pertain may assist to introduce system where error and confusion of thought now manifestly mar the proper influence of the pioneers of thought. The aim is, undeniably, ambitious, but the proceeding, it is hoped, not presumptuous. The humblest investigator may, without offense, offer his contribution, if he leaves altogether to others the appraisement of its value."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

PLATONIC AFFECTIONS. By John Smith. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

OUT OF TOWN. With illustrations. By Rosina Emmet Sherwood. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

DOMESTIC SANITARY DRAINAGE AND PLUMBING. By William R. Maguire. Second edition. 8vo. New-York: D. Van Nostrand & Co. $4.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW. By Caroline Edwards Prentiss. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE EMPIRE OF THE TSARS AND THE RUSSIANS. By Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. Translated with Annotations by Zenaide A. Ragozin. 8vo. Part III. The Religion. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Son. $3.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIC CULTURE. By Reuben Post Hallock. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.25.

A PRIMARY READER. Old-Time Stories, &c. By E. Louise Smythe. 12mo. New-York: Werner School Book Company.

THE RELIGIOUS FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES. By H. K. Carroll, LL. D. Revised Jan. 1, 1896, with additional tables. 12mo. New-York: The Christian Literature Company. $3.

THE LIFE OF LAWRENCE STERNE. By Percy Fitzgerald. With a portrait. Two volumes. 18mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY. Poet and Pioneer. A Biographical Study. By Henry S. Salt. 18mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

LEIGH HUNT. By R. Brinsley Johnson. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

HANDBOOK OF NAVAL GUNNERY. Prepared by Authority of the Navy Department for the Use of the United States Navy, &c. By Lieut. Cyrus S. Bradford. Revised and enlarged, with the assistance of Lieut. Stokely Morgan. 24mo. New-York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.50.

THE PROSE TALES OF ALEXANDER POUSHKIN. Translated from the Russian by T. Keane. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

THROUGH JUNGLE AND DESERT. Travels in Eastern Africa. By William Astor Chanler. With illustrations from Photographs taken by the author, and maps. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $5.

A HISTORY OF THE HEBREW PEOPLE. From the Settlement in Canaan to the Division of the Kingdom. By Charles Foster Kent. With maps and plans. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

STORIES BY ENGLISH AUTHORS. Ireland. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

STORIES BY ENGLISH AUTHORS. England. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

CINDERELLA AND OTHER STORIES. By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

BILLIARDS. By Major W. Broadfoot. 8vo. [Badminton Library.] Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

SCHOOL RECREATIONS AND AMUSEMENTS. By Charles W. Mann. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.

HANDBOOK TO THE LABOR LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. By F. J. Stimson. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

DANCING. By Mrs. Lilly Grove and other writers. With musical examples. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

ACCUSED OF STEALING LETTERS.

H. J. Butler, a Carrier, Arrested with Marked Money in His Possession.

Henry J. Butler, a letter carrier attached to Post Office Station A, at Prince Street and West Broadway, was taken before United States Commissioner Thomas Alexander yesterday afternoon by Post Office Inspectors Morris and Jacobs, and was committed to Ludlow Street Jail for examination to-day, on a charge of having stolen letters containing money. Bail was fixed at $2,500. Butler denied the charge.

Many complaints have reached Station A in the past three months regarding the loss of letters containing money on the route served by Butler. Two letters were placed in Butler's bag at 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning, one being addressed to Dr. F. B. Crouch of 202 Grand Street, and another to F. B. Crouch, at the same place. The first letter contained two marked one-dollar bills and twenty-five two-cent stamps. In the second letter were two marked one-dollar bills. A little over an hour later Butler was arrested by the Inspectors. He protested that he had committed no theft. He took the four marked bills from his pocket, and said they had been in his possession since April 15, when he received his pay as a carrier. It was said that Butler had destroyed the letters and envelopes, but that the twenty-five two-cent samps were in his possession.

Butler has been in the Post Office Service sixteen years, during ten of which he has been attached to Station A as a carrier. His reputation has been good.

THE JURY UNABLE TO AGREE.

Fifth Trial of the L. E. Cann Insurance Case.

After being out twenty-three hours the jury that tried the suit of Stevens Voisin against the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, to recover $3,500, the value of goods lost on the ship L. E. Cann, reported to Justice Giegerich in Trial Term, Part VII., of the Supreme Court, yesterday that it could not agree, and was discharged.

The L. E. Cann was lost at sea off the South Carolina coast while on her way to this port from Tecolutla, Mexico, in May, 1882. It was alleged that she had a cargo valued at $29,000 on board when she went down. This was denied by the insurance company, which alleged that the L. E. Cann carried a cargo of little value. William W. Brooks, Captain of the ship, admitted that he entered into a conspiracy to scuttle the L. E. Cann, for which he received $6,500.

Capt. Brooks, however, swore that he did not, as a matter of fact, scuttle the ship. He said that he bored eighteen holes in the ship's bottom when forced to abandon her, doing so to comply with the law, as he understood it. This was the fifth trial of the suit.

NEW ROOF GARDENS THIS SEASON.

One of Them to be Established on the Metropolitan Opera House.

There will be two new roof gardens opened in this city this Summer, and there promises to be plenty of Summer amusement of this kind. Oscar Hammerstein's new garden on the roof of the Olympia will be ready in good time, and he promises a strong vaudeville entertainment. The announcement of its opening has not yet been made, but work is progressing rapidly, and it is expected to be fully completed before the very warm weather approaches.

The second of the new gardens is to be on the roof of the Metropolitan Opera House, and will be run by Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. A stage will be erected on one side, on which a strong vaudeville show will be given nightly, and on the other side music will be furnished for promenades by a Hungarian band. The roof of the Opera House will give plenty of room, and the garden will be the largest in the city. Refreshments will be served, as at the other similar places of amusement.

Walter Price Sent to Elmira.

Walter Price and his young wife, Emma, were before Judge Newburger, in Part II. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday, for sentence, having pleaded guilty to grand larceny, in stealing $1,950 belonging to the Gleason Manufcaturing Company. Price gave the money to his wife, while carrying it from the Astor Place Bank. Price was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory. Sentence was suspended in the case of his wife, and she was allowed to depart.

THE CIRCUS IN BROOKLYN

JOHANNA AND ALL THE ELEPHANTS HAPPY ACROSS THE BRIDGE.

Dumb Creatures Show Delight at Getting Under Canvas—A Long Tramp from Madison Square Garden—The Daily Regimen of Food—Dessert Always Included—The Medical Department—Tommy, the Cave Dweller.

"Barnum & Bailey's Greatest Show on Earth" has arrived safely at its first watering place of the season. There was a general rejoicing when the order, "Over the bridge to Brooklyn," was received. Compared to a canvas tent, the Madison Square Garden is like a big hotel or keeping house in a flat, and the various bohemians belonging to the show, particularly to the menagerie, are happy to be camping out once more.

The animals have most of them expressed their feelings of delight to their respective keepers, with one exception.

Johanna appears very pensive. She gave a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES a copy of the Raines bill, which she had written. Johanna is thinking of a business life. Keeper McKay says, but that will require more space in another chapter.

The elephants are particularly happy. They consider Brooklyn the charmed land of peanuts and they have been eating this favorite vegetable with but few intermissions since their arrival. The statistics of the peanut vendors outside the tents and of the quantity sold inside would be interesting, if they did not reach astonishing figures. There is so much competition in the trade that respectably large bags can be bought for a penny and a whole quart for 3 cents.

Peanuts are generally considered indigestible, but they have no effect upon the twenty-four elephants of varying degrees of bigness in the menagerie tent. They are small feeders, considering their size, their special keeper, George Conklin, says, but a few thousand pounds means less to him than to people who prepare their menus on a smaller scale, and a few peanuts more or less do not count at all.

"We have twenty-four elephants, and we are only allowed 3,500 pounds of hay a day for them. Then they have a little bran every day, four barrels of mixed carrots and beets, ten bushels of oats, and two barrels of bread for desert. The peanuts are thrown in.

"There isn't much an elephant won't eat, particularly if he can steal it. He will eat three or four pounds of tobacco, pipes, rubber boots, rubber coats, anything, provided it is something he is not expected to get. They will eat all of them out of you when it is given them. Some of them will. They don't care much for oranges, and if they take one, they like it peeled. The peel is bitter. If it is on, you will see them crushing the orange beneath their feet to get it off."

The water for the animals and general circus supply is brought in a big car, very much like those used to water the streets of a city.

The cart is backed up as near their tent as possible; a big tublike affair is placed back of it, and kept full. The animals go out in order; first the very largest elephants, then the second largest, and finally the babies, have the chain around their hind foot unfastened and are taken by the trunk and led out.

The "Firsts" and the "Onlys" are always among the great features of a circus. Columbia, one of the medium-sized elephants, is said to be the only one born in the United States, and Don was the first clown elephant broken.

"The elephants range in age from five to fifty," said Mr. Conklin yesterday. "Fritz, the big elephant, who carries his trainer out of the ring on his tusks, is thirty-five and he is still growing. Any of the elephants with tusks will carry the trainer; that is not a special feat of any one of them.

"It takes a good dose to cure an elephant of the colic. Two gallons of whisky will do for an ordinary elephant, and it takes three gallons for a very large one. That has to be sweetened to make him take it. An elephant has a very sweet tooth.

"It isn't well for a keeper to get to giving them sweetmeats, though. They are liable to knock him down once in a while if he does, when his back is turned, as a gentle reminder."

The baby elephants took their first view of the world at large in going from the Madison Square Garden to Brooklyn. All the animals acquired the opinion while they were in the city that Brooklyn is a long way off, and they did not change it on their journey over. They do not travel by elevated, several hundred thousand pounds of elephants exceeding even the almost limitless capacity of the cars, and not all of the animals rode. The camels, the one-horned steer, and a few others shared the tramp with the elephants. It is fourteen miles from the Garden to the Brooklyn site of the circus, and it was a tiresome trip.

None of the elephants complained of crowds on the bridge," said Keeper Conklin. "A man on foot wouldn't let me over without a permit. I told him if I wanted to I could have the elephants go through and take the whole bridge, stone supports and all, but I showed the permit. The babies were all tired out; so were the elephants that went on parade this morning. Their feet are soft, and the paving stones are hard for them."

The giraffe had his first ride of the season going to Brooklyn. His long neck is the cause of some anxiety. If he is suddenly jolted off his feet he is liable to fall and break it. This happened to one animal a few years ago in the cars up in New-York State. He does not balance himself so well in his rides the first of the season. The giraffe lives on a vegetable diet of apples, bananas, cabbage, and bread. He is a delicate animal, and has an unpleasant habit of dropping head with no apparent cause, and no one is able to tell the reason why. He deserves to be sung in rhyme and story for a stoic. He is voiceless and lives and dies without a sound.

Tommy, the Cotta cave-dwelling dwarf, was so well pleased with his new quarters that he wore more than his usual number of smiles yesterday. Verema, the other Cotta dwarf, with her six-foot husband and five-year-old daughter, as large as herself, and almost every one else, seemed happy, but Johanna was sad.

She lay languidly in her cage part of the time when not engaged in writing a copy of the Raines bill, playing coquettishly with her feet after the manner of a baby, which Johanna is not.

McKay says she is longing to be a typewriting artist, and gave her a piece of chewing gum yesterday in proof of the assertion. Johanna put it into action immediately, with every evidence of enjoyment. When she grows weary of so much activity she hides it, ready for another time, or gives it to McKay if he is around.

"She will never be the cause of any broken hearts if she takes up typewriting," he says, "for she is not what you would call an attractive young woman."

That was a heartless remark for McKay to make, for Johanna is still his most ardent admirer.

To Pass on New School Bill.

Corporation Counsel Scott has been asked by the Board of Education to give his opinion in relation to what appears to be a conflict in the new School bill. The bill abolishes the office of Ward Trustee, and replaces them by District Inspectors, to be appointed by the Mayor. In one section it also provides that Trustees in office at the passage of the bill shall retain office until June 30, but the last clause in the act says: "This act shall take effect immediately." Under this clause, some of the Trustees assert that they are out of office, and cannot perform any act required by the old law, such as certifying payrolls, &c. Should this view of the law be maintained, great inconvenience will result to the teachers and other employes of the board, who cannot get their salary, if there is nobody to certify to the pay rolls.

A Policeman on Trial for Assault.

Policeman Henry Ressmyer of the Church Street Station was placed on trial in Part III. of the General Sessions Court yesterday on a charge of assault in the second degree. The complaint is that on April 15, 1895, when trying to stop a fight in the saloon of Daniel Duronde, at 256 Fulton Street, Ressmyer struck Duronde on the hand with his club and injured it so severely that it has been useless since. Ressmyer testified that the complainant's wife called him into the saloon. The first person he met in the fight outside was the complainant. When the fight was over he arrested Duronde for excise violation. Duronde was discharged on that charge, and then brought the complaint of clubbing. The case will go to the jury to-day.

DANIEL FROHMAN TO SAIL TO-DAY.

The Manager of the Lyceum Will Remain Abroad All Summer.

Daniel Frohman, manager of the Lyceum Theatre, will be the first of the New-York managers to reach Europe this year. He will sail this morning on the St. Paul, accompanied by his sister, Emma Frohman, and Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard. Talking of the plans for his European trip yesterday Mr. Frohman said:

"I shall remain a month in London, to see about the contracts for new plays which I made there last Summer, though I do not wish it to be inferred that I am going to ignore the native playwright in the coming season. Indeed, I have many plays contracted for here, which will probably be completed when I return, and then I can decide about the attraction at the opening of the Lyceum season. When they are put into proper shape for presentation, also, I shall be enabled to complete my company for next season. It is my purpose to make my company suit the requirements of each play as correctly as possible. I realize that I have done this same thing heretofore in the management of the Lyceum, and my stock seasons have been successful. I have maintained them uninterruptedly for ten years, and at a time when the public saste has been diverted considerably to the starring system. In London, I have three contracts for the writing of new plays, intended for the Lyceum stage.

"I shall look out for material for the next season of Olga Nethersole in this country, and the plans for her appearance in London. It is difficult to secure a theatre there in the regular season, except through some special accident, but I think we may get an opening there in September. I think that her Carmen will make a great sensation in London, because it is an original piece of work, and unconventional, as the part has not been created by any other actress.

"I have completed all the details of the opening of Sothern at the Lyceum, the latter part of August, so that all that work is off my mind. He will produce for the first time a new play, written for him by H. S. Stephens, an American dramatist, called 'An Enemy to the King.' 'The Prisoner of Zenda' will go on tour, beginning in Chicago, and going from there to the Pacific coast, with many of its present cast, including Mr. Hackett and Miss Irving. So you see I leave everything in good shape when I go.

"After my work in London is over, I shall make a short trip to the Continent, and then, with my sister, Emma, and Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard, I shall have a little vacation in England. I shall be home here the latter part of August, and I hope with some plays which the American public will care to see."

DR. PARKS CALLED TO CALVARY.

Philadelphia Preacher May Succeed Dr. Satterlee, Recently Made Bishop.

It was announced in this city yesterday that the Vestry of Calvary Episcopal Parish has extended a call to its rectorship, lately made vacant by the Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., accepting the office of Bishop of Washington, to the Rev. James Leris Parks, D. D., rector of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.

The announcement caused a bit of a sensation in church circles, for it had been generally understood that no effort would be made on the part of the Vestry of Calvary to fill the existing vacancy until the coming Autumn.

As rector of St. Peter's Church, the Rev. Dr. Parks occupies one of the most prominent pulpits in the City of Philadelphia. St. Peter's is the second oldest Episcopal parish in that city, having been established in 1758.

Dr. Parks is about fifty years old, and is a brother of the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., of Boston, who lately declined a call to Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. Dr. Parks was graduated from the General Theological Seminary in 1871, and was rector of Holy Trinity Church, Middletown, Conn., when he was called to St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, five years ago, succeeding the Rev. William H. Vibbert, S. T. D., vicar of Trinity Chapel, this city.

Dr. Parks has not as yet signified his acceptance of the call to Calvary Church, but it is understood that his answer will be favorable. If he accepts he will be the second Philadelphia clergyman to come to this vicinity within a short time, the other being the Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., who has accepted the charge of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

DISCHARGED HARRY F. LINDSEY.

Magistrate Told Policeman He Did Not Believe His Oath.

Harry F. Lindsey of 248 Mulberry Street was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Policeman Hughes of the West Twentieth Street Station on a charge of intoxication and impersonating a policeman.

Hughes told Magistrate Wentworth that he was standing at Nineteenth Street and Eighth Avenue Monday night when Lindsey came up to him and told him that he had a complaint against him for loitering for twenty minutes. Hughes asked him who he was, and Lindsey replied that he was a Roundsman from Headquarters.

Hughes refused to believe that Lindsey was from Headquarters, and demanded to have Lindsey's shield shown him. Lindley pulled something out of his pocket that looked like a shield and partially showed it to Hughes. Hughes arrested Lindsey and took him to the station.

Lindsey denied the charge, and D. F. Kiernan of the City Controller's office gave similar testimony.

"I'll discharge the prisoner," said Magistrate Wentworth.

"What?" cried Hughes indignantly, "you discharge him? Why, he said he would make charges against me if he was discharged."

"Look here," shouted Magistrate Wentworth, "I said I discharged him, and I meant it. I tell you I don't believe what you have said here. I don't believe your statement. I do not believe a word you said, and that is why I discharge this prisoner."

THE PROTEST OF FLOUR MERCHANTS

Question of Storage Laid Before Joint Traffic Association.

Flour merchants appeared before the managers of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday and submitted protests and arguments against the new rules of the railroads limiting the period for the free storage of flour at station terminals and river piers. The meeting of the flour trade Monday appointed a special committee to join with the regular Flour Committee of the Produce Exchange in the protest.

The two committees met yesterday morning and delegated their work before the Joint Traffic Association to a joint subcommittee, consisting of David S. Jones, E. D. Neustadt, Chief Flour Inspector William A. Burns, C. H. Warner, Russell Johnson, and John Brown.

At the hearing in the afternoon the committee asked that the rules be modified so as

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MODERATE SPECULATIVE DEMAND AND LOWER PRICES.

Business Mainly Local Scalping and Switching—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull and Easier—Oats Were Unchanged and Quiet—Provisions Dull and Easier—Cotton Quiet and Higher—Coffee More Active and Steady.

There was very little speculative demand for grain from the outside, and the trading was confined chiefly to local scalpers and switchers, with prices generally lower, with the outside markets. Provisions were dull and a shade lower. Cotton had a moderate local demand and closed higher. Coffee was more active and generally steady, with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No 2, in elevator	25¼@
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35¾@
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.00 @ 3.75
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.00 @10.00
Lard, Western, steam	5.05 @
Beef, family	9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @
Sugar, granulated	5⅛@ 5⅝
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¾@
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾@ 10
Copper, lake	10⅜@ ⁓
Lead	3.05 @ ⁓

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active, on local account, trading being chiefly scalping and switching, with prices irregular, and closing at ¼@⅜c decline, through weaker cables, foreign selling, lower West, and local realizing. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 1,432,000 bushels east of the Rockies and 284,000 bushels afloat and in Europe....Spot was ¼@⅜c lower and in moderate demand. Sales for export of 10,000 bushels No. 1 Northern and 5,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 7⅜c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 7⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; Spot No. 1 hard Duluth, 4⅜c over May, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2⅝c over May price, to arrive; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 4c over May price, to arrive. Receipts—Chicago, 1,750 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 44,745 bushels; receipts, 12,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 33,560 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very quiet and ¼@⅜c lower, following the West, and on local realizing. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 1,403,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was decidedly lower and very quiet; sales 42,000 bushels, including 30,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 37¾c, free on board, afloat, and 10,000 bushels do at 38¾c, delivered....Receipts, 302,225 bushels at Atlantic ports, 459,379 bushels....Clearances hence, 193,870 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 196,635 bushels.

OATS—Contracts opened weak and lost ⅛@¼c, but rallied and closed steady at unchanged prices, with a dull trade. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 442,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot were in fair export demand at ¼c decline; 50,000 bushels white, clipped taken at 27¼@27¾c, free on board, afloat, and 50,000 bushels white, on private terms....Sales, 156,000 bushels, including No. 2 mixed, in elevator, at 26c; No. 3 white at 25c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26¾c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c; No. 3, 24¾c; rejected white, 24c; rejected mixed, 23c; No. 2 Chicago, 29c; track, Chicago, 29@29½c; track white, 26@28c for 45,000 bushels....Receipts, 80,400 bushels; exports, 96,720 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
WHEAT.			
May	545,000	70⅜@70⅞	70½
June	15,000	70¼@70⅞	70⅜
July	1,585,000	70¼@71⅝ 7-16	70⅜
September	85,000	70¼@70⅝	70⅜
December	15,000	71⅝@72	72
Total	2,245,000		
CORN.			
April		@	35⅜
May	45,000	35½@ 35 11-16	35⅝
July	155,000	36⅝@36⅞	36⅞
September	35,000	37½@37¾	37½
Total	235,000		
OATS.			
May	60,000	24 1-16@24¾	24¼
July		@	24½
No. 2 White		@	
May		@	25¼
Total	60,000		

FLOUR—Demand very light and only for small lots, with prices unchanged. Sales, 5,300 bbls, including of City Mills 1,200 bbls patents, 1,000 bbls clear, and 1,250 bbls extra, at quotations; 2,500 bbls Winter straights at $3.65@$3.75 and 300 bbls Spring patents at $3.90....Arrivals, 14,168 bbls and 6,368 sacks; exports, 2,447 bbls and 40,200 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 54,401 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.40@$2.80.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated, yellow meal, $1.30@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chips, 85c; coarse meal, 75@85c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $3.30@$3.40.

FEED—Neglected and unchanged. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 60@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a little inquiry to fill a vessel loading for France, but there were no fresh demands from any quarter abroad. While the dullness continued, the feeling over prices was steady. Either good or off yellow or prime was at 25½c, and 200 bbls were taken, which called for good off yellow, but in its scarcity prime oil was substituted at the price. There was a little more business under way at the prices. Crude, in barrels, was scarce, with 22c bid and 22½c asked. There was no abatement of the recent steadiness at the mills; 18c was about as low as crude, in bulk, at near coast points, could have been secured, and refiners offered 17½c for limited quantities....LINSEED was in moderate jobbing demand; American at 40c, boiled at 43c, Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was easy; quoted at 49@50c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, April 28.—Oil closed $1.23½, the only quotation; Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The temper was favoring buyers again, with declines of 2½@5c for pork, 2½@5 points for lard, and 2½@3 points for bacon, with dragging cash demands, light speculation and full receipts of hogs at Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 31,000 head.

LARD—The West was steady at the opening, but yielded 2½@5 points, and closed fairly regular but quiet, with receipts of hogs still exceeding estates; at which April there closed at 4.67½c; May was at 4.67½@4.72½c, closing at 4.67½c; July at 4.82½@4.87½c, closing at 4.82½c bid; September at 4.97½@5c, closing at 4.97½c bid. Here there was unimportant trading in cash, with 5.05c bid for a limited quantity. Of tank lard, sales of 2 car lots at 4.70c. May option nominal; 5c....City steam was steady; sales of 90 tcs at 4.50c, and 400 tcs, iron-bound pkgs, at 5c....Refined was quiet; Continent at 5.40c; South American at 5.75c; compound at 4¼@4½c, as to quality.

PORK—here was a good, full export business here, with 800 bbls taken and at steady prices. The West was 25@27½c lower, but reacted 2½@5c, with a light trading; April closed at $8.15 nominal; May was at $8.10@$8.22½, closing at $8.15 nominal; July at $8.30@$8.42½, closing at $8.32½ bid; September at $8.50@$8.60, closing at $8.52½....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50 for old and $10 for new; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.

BACON—Was slow and easy on short ribs at the West, prices, where 2½@5 points lower prices, where April was at $4.05@$4.07½; May at $4.05@$4.12½, closing at $4.05@$4.07½; July at $4.20@$4.27½, closing at $4.20@$4.22½; September at $4.35@ $4.40, closing at $4.35 bid.

CUTMEATS—There was a little better demand for city meats and at about steady prices; sales of 15,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 4⅝c; 1,000 pickled shoulders at 4¾c; 1,000 pickled hams at 9c, and 40 bxs clear bellies at 4¾c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4⅝@4¾c; 10-lb average, 5@5½c; pickled hams, 8⅝@9c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately at steady prices; sales recently of 600 bbls and 200 tcs city packed——Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.50@$11; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $14@$15.50.

BEEF HAMS—Were favoring buyers, with trading quiet, with $14 quoted at the West and 14.50 @ 15 here.

HOGS—Were firm at ⅛c higher prices....Bacon at 5c, 180 lb at 5¼c, 160 lb at 5¼c, 140 lb at 5⅜c, 120 lb at 5½c, pigs at 5⅝c....Receipts at the West, 60,568 head, same time last year, 62,967 head. Chicago—Receipts, 23,000 head; heavy are weaker; others are steady to firm; $3.20@ $3.80; left over 3,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,969 head; opened steady; closed easy; $3.10@$3.90. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,796 head; steady; $3.20@$3.50. Omaha—Receipts, 4,300 head; opened weak; $3.15@$3.35. Kansas City—Receipts, 17,000 head; steady; $3.15@$3.37½. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; steady; $3.60@ $3.75.

TALLOW—The tone continued weak; exporters bought 225 hhds city, special brand, at 3 7-16c, which showed 1-16c decline, while there were indications that 100 hhds city would be taken before night at 3⅜c; however, for the general brands 3⅜c was the best bid; of country made sales of 50,000 lb at 3¼@3⅜c for good and prime.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was steady at 4½c, at which 50,000 lb were taken by the local lard refiners; in lard stearine there was absence of material trading, with 5½@5¾c quoted nominal for Western and city, respectively.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and closed steady at 5 points decline to 15 points advance, following the cables. Havre was irregular at ⅛@⅜f advance, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ½ pfennig gain....Spot Rio dull and steady at 12¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,500 bags of Maracaibo and 500 bags Savanilla on private terms, with 1500 bags Maracaibo and 1,500 bags Puerto Cabello shipped to Europe. Opening Call, 11 A. M.—June, 250 bags at 12.70c; July, 500 bags at 12.80c; August, 250 bags at 12c; September, 1250 bags at 11.85c; total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close.—May, 1,000 bags at 12.95c; 1,250 bags at 12.90c; June, 1,000 bags at 12.65c; 1,000 bags at 12.70c; July, 2,000 bags at 12.50c; August, 1,000 bags at 12c, 750 bags at 12.05c; September, 1,250 bags at 11.90c, 500 bags at 11.95c; December, 500 bags at 10.90c; March, 1,000 bags at 10.75c; total, 11,250 bags. Exchange.—130 points paid to exchange 500 bags of September for May, 70 points paid to exchange 500 bags of December for September; 85 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags of March for September; 20 points paid to exchange 500 bags of June for May; total for day, 17,500 bags. Closing Prices.—January, 10.80@10.90c; February, 10.75@ 10.85c; March, 10.75@10.80c; April, 12.80@12.90c; May, 12.90@12.95c; June, 12.65@12.70c; July, 12.50@12.55c; August, 12.05@12.10c; September, 11.60@11.65c; October, 11.25@11.30c; November, 11.05@11.15c; December, 10.90@10.95c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet, but showed considerable strength through local buying, with the close steady at 8@13 points advance on near months and 25@ points up on late months....Spot was 1-16c higher, with sales of 2,388 bales to shippers and 213 bales to spinners, and 300 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8¾c; middling uplands, 8¼c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
April	7.87	7.91	7.85	300
May	7.90@7.91	7.91	7.85	10,300
June	7.91@7.92	7.92	7.82	11,100
July	7.88@7.89	7.88	7.78	6,700
August	7.87@7.88	7.88	7.77	51,900
September	7.39@7.40	7.40	7.37	4,500
October	7.24@7.25	7.25	7.23	6,800
November	7.15@7.16	7.16	7.14	3,000
December	7.14@7.15	7.16	7.14	8,300
January	7.18@7.19	7.20	7.18	2,900
February	@	7.23	7.23	100
March	@	7.27	7.27	200
Total				106,100

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 8,327 bales, against 17,198 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for the week: Beans, 1,493 bbls; peas, 1,436 bbls. Exports: Beans, 1,282 bbls; peas, 247 bbls. Under the influence of lighter receipts and prospective small supplies, the market is improving somewhat on most kinds of domestic beans. Farmers are now busy with their Spring work, and are giving but little attention to the marketing of beans, and as the stock here is very much reduced, holders are taking a stronger view of the position. The home jobbing demand has not improved to an appreciable extent, but exporters have been moderate buyers, and the situation has materially drifted in sellers' favor. As the close choice marrow were not obtainable below $1.35; one or two export orders have been filled on that basis. Medium have sold mostly at $1.30 during the week, but are now held generally 2½c higher. Pea are very scarce, and no choice lots can be had below $1.15. White kidneys have advanced about 5c, going rather firm, with the offerings light. Most of the week's business in kidneys was on the basis of $1 free on board, but there are more reserved offerings at the close, and while $1.05 represents the top selling rate, most holders are inclined to ask $1.10 for best marks. Turtle soup quiet, but steady. Yellow eye unchanged. California lima in small supply, and commanding full late prices. Green peas are still moving very slowly, but there is, perhaps, less pressure to sell and a steadier holding of fine goods. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.35; do, medium, $1.15@$1.17½; do, pea, $1.15; do, white kidney, $1.25@$1.30; do, red kidney, choice, $1.05; do, common to good, 90c@$1; do, mixed, 80c@$1; do, Lima, $1.25; do, yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; do, lima, California, $1.87½@$1.90; do, foreign pea, old, 85@ 90c; do, foreign, medium, old, 75@85c; green peas, bbls, 75@77½c; do, bags, 70@72½c; do, Scotch, 72½@75c.

BUTTER—Better grades in demand and firm; fancy creamery occasionally brings a premium ....Western creamery, 10@15c; extra, 15c; State dairy, 8@14½c; Western imitation creamery, 9½@11½c; Do, factory, 7@10c.

CHEESE—Demand limited to small lots; easy. ...State, full cream, large, 5@9¾c; do, fancy, ...@8½c; do, small, 4½@10c; fancy, 9¾@10c; part skims, 3@4½c; do, full skims, 2@2½c.

EGGS—Quiet; liberal receipts; fancy steady; others freely offered....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, 11½c; Western, fresh gathered, 10@11½c; Southern, fresh collections, 9@10c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for the week, 3,736 bbls. The market has been in a little better condition. The demand has improved slightly, and is now sufficient to take the moderate current arrivals, as well as to reduce stock previously held in cold storage. Prices for strictly fine qualities have made some further recovery and close steady. Cranberries are practically out of the market. A few California oranges moving; fancy stock in cold storage held about steady. Receipts of Southern strawberries have increased materially, but quality is extremely irregular, many lots from all points, and especially from Florida and North Carolina, running very poor. There is a moderate inquiry for fancy fruit, but the under grades are very dull, and dragging heavily at low figures. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $2.50@$3.25; Ben Davis, $3@$4; russet, Roxbury, $2.25@$3; do, golden, $2@$2.50; inferior fruit, $1@$1.50; oranges, California, per box, $2@$3.75; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 8@18c; do, Charleston, extra fancy, 25c; do, average prime, 18@22c; do, inferior, 12@14c; do, North Carolina, 9@16c. DRIED—Receipts for week, 10,251 pks; exports, 4,530 pks. There was no improvement in the jobbing demand for evaporated apples, but toward the close exporters are showing a little more interest, and the market has rather a firm tone on desirable grades. There is still some weakness, however, in damp fruit, holders being unwilling to carry it into hot weather. General sales of prime choice apples are at 4½@4¾c, with the fancy grades commanding 5¼@6c. Stocks here are light, and the holdings in the interior are not at all burdensome. Sun-dried apples are having a light consumptive demand, but there is a little speculative inquiry for fruit at a low price, say from 2c downward. Chops and cores and skins are working out very slowly, and favor the buyer. Raspberries hold about steady; 17c generally asked. Cherries are dull and weak. Other small fruits in light demand, and somewhat nominal. California fruits are having rather slow demand, and are without quotable change. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy and extra fancy, 5¼@6c; do, prime to choice, 4½@5¼c; do, common to fair, 3@4¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 1½@ 3½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 1½@2½c; do, Western, 2@3c; do, State, 2½@3¼c; chops, 2@ @2½c; cores and skins, 2@2¼c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1½@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 16½@17c; cherries, 8@9½c; blackberries, 5@5½c; huckleberries, 5@5½c; plums, State, 5@5½c; do, Southern, 4½c; apricots, 6@7c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@14c; do, unpeeled, 3½@6½c; prunes, 3½@6¼c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts have been moderate and fowls held at 10½@11c until Monday of this week, when 10½c became top, and to-day 10c is full top. Southern have sold fully as well as Western, at some prices. Roosters, ½c lower at the close. Turkeys in light supply, but few wanted. Ducks and geese plenty; dull and weak, especially geese. Pigeons firm and higher. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 60@90c; fowls, per lb, 10c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 10c; ducks, Western and local, per pair, 70@90c; do, Southern, per pair, 60@65c; geese, Western, per pair, 75@81c; do, Southern, per pair, 75c; pigeons, old, per pair, 40@45c; do, young, per pair, 25@30c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 5,966 pks. The market for fresh dressed fowls is stiffer up a trifle by the latter part of the week and desirable lots of light weights cleaned up closely, though heavy weights dragged along without much improvement in prices. This week opened on Monday with considerably lighter receipts. Small invoices of stock on the way were especially firm in Indiana sections, as many shippers have obtained better results of late by shipping alone, and with a fair demand a stronger tone obtained, and the entire week well established for small fowls, though Southwestern, or mixed weights, small and large, were difficult above 9½c, or heavy fowls 9c. To-day the demand was rather slow, but receipts and invoices moderate, and the market firmly sustained for desirable stock; old cocks about steady; so few fresh capons arriving we drop the quotations. Near-by arrivals in fair request and held about steady. Fresh turkeys generally undesirable and not steady. Long Island Spring ducks in moderate supply, but have only a peddling demand. Tame squabs plenty; dull and weaker. A car load of forzen turkeys on the market, but selling very slowly. A few frozen broilers and soft-roasting roasting chickens working out, but frozen fowls continue dull; other frozen quiet and unchanged. We quote. Fresh turkeys, 11@12c; broilers, Long Island, scalded, 23@25c; do, Philadelphia, dry-picked, under 3 lb to pair, 30@32c; do, 3 to 4 lb, 25@28c; do, 4 to 5 lb, 22@25c; chickens, Philadelphia yearling, fancy, 15@17c; do, fair to good, 12@14c; do, Western, average best, 9½@10c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; fowls, Western, light weight, 10c; do, mixed, small and large, 9½c; do, heavy, 9c; old cocks, 6c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 28@30c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@ $2.50. Frozen turkeys, mixed hens and toms, No. 1, 15@15½c; do, young toms, No. 1, 14½@ 15c; broilers, dry-picked, 14@16c; do, scalded, 12@14c; chickens, No. 1, 11@12c; fowls, No. 1, 9@9½c; fowls and chickens, No. 2, 7@8c; capons, Western, 15@18c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 9@11c.

GAME—There is a fair demand for prime lots of English snipe and golden plover at about steady prices. Grass plover in moderate supply and irregular in quality; sand snipe about steady; wild ducks have scarcely any outlet. We quote: English snipe, per dozen, $1.75@$2; golden plover, $2; grass plover, 50c@$1.25; sand snipe, 30c; wild ducks, per pair, canvas or red heads, 50c@$1; do, mallards, 40@50c; do, other kinds, 20@30c.

HAY AND STRAW—With lighter arrivals of hay and very good demand market is firm and slightly higher at the close. Straw has sold well and prices lean in sellers' favor. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@ 85c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 80@95c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in fair demand and firm for new, old dull and easy....Potatoes, Maine, 75c@$1.25; Long Island, 50@75c; State, 50c@$1; Jersey, 50@75c; Bermuda, $6@$10; sweets, $1@$5; Cabbages, per crate, $2.50@$3; celery, per dozen stalks, 10c@$1; onions, white, per bbl, 50@$1; do, red, 20@50c; do, yellow, 20@ 75c; tomatoes, per carrier, $1.25@$2.50; kale, per bbl, 75@$1; string beans, per crate, $1.50@$3.50; spinach, per bbl, $1@$2.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market quiet, with prices steady. ....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@32c; Puerto Rico, 28@38c; Barbados, jobbing, 26@29c.

RICE—Demand only moderate, with fine grades firm....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¼c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Java, 3¼@3¾c; rice, bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was firm, but without demand for the day....Refined quiet and unchanged....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 3⅝@3¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅛@3¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4 5-16c....Cutloaf, 6¼c; powdered, 5¾c; granulated, 5⅛@5¼c; standard A, 5⅛c; off A, 4 15-16@5⅛c; softs, 4⅛@4¼c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks afloat are worth $4.50@$5 per 1,000; up-river hard, $4@$4.50; Jerseys, $4.25@$4.75; pale, $1.50@$1.75; Croton dark and red; $12; Croton brown, $10.50; Philadelphia front, $21; Trenton front, $19....Rosendale cement is worth 80@85c per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $2@$2.10; German Portland, $2@$2.60. ....Rockland common lime is worth 75c per bbl, and do finishing 85c; State common lime 70c, and do finishing $1....Laths are worth $1.90@ $2 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—Offerings not urgent, and prices unchanged....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@8c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@7c.

HIDES—Demand very slow, with prices steady. ....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Demand chiefly for small lots, with values generally steady....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 19@20c; do, seconds, 17@18c; acids, light to heavy, 17@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23c; oak, seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin firm at 13.40@13.45c. Copper dull at 10.75c. Lead steady at 3.05c. Spelter quiet at 4@4.10c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand fair at unchanged prices....Southern, regular, at 29c; machine-made, barrels, at 29½c.

RESIN—Market firm, with inquiry good.... Common to good strained, $2; E, $2; F, $2.05; G, $2.10; H, $2.10; I, $2.15; K, $2.15; M, $2.35; N, $2.50; W W, $2.60.

WILMINGTON, April 28. — Resin steady; strained, $1.40; good strained, $1.45. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 25½c; irregular, 25c. Tar firm at $1.05. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.70; virgin, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, April 28.—Turpentine firm; Resin firm; sales, A, B, C, $1.40; D, E, F, G, H, $1.55; I, $1.60; K, $1.65; M, $1.75; N, $1.85; windowglass, $1.95; water, white, $2.05.

SAVANNAH, April 28.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 25⅜@25½c; sales, 1,800 bbls. Resin firm at $1.55.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was in active demand at firmer rates. To Liverpool, 5 loads grain at 1½d, spot; to Glasgow, 2 loads grain at 1½d, early May, and 2 loads grain at 1¾d, last of May; to Rotterdam, 3 loads grain at 4½d; to London, 20,000 bushels oats at 1s 4½d; to Antwerp, 30,000 bushels oats at 1⅜d. Charters included: Two British steamers, sugar, Java to the United Kingdom, Continent, p. t.; United States 23s 9d and 24s, respectively, chartered abroad; British steamer, phosphate, Tampa to Port-de-Bouc and (or) Genoa, 14s, one port, 14s 6d if both ports, chartered abroad; British steamer, phosphate, Cocoa to Antwerp, 12s 9d, chartered abroad; British steamer, 1,389 tons, locomotives, &c., Philadelphia to Novorossisk, private terms; British steamer, general cargo, hence to South African ports, private terms; British steamer, general cargo, Virginia to Cork for orders, 2s 7½d, May-June; British steamer, general cargo, Virginia to the United Kingdom or Continent, private terms; British steamer, sawn timber, Pensacola to United Kingdom or Continent, private terms; Italian bark, box shooks, Bangor or Calais to Sicily, owner's account; Norwegian ship, (to arrive,) 12,000 bbls refined petroleum, hence to Copenhagen, 1s 10½d, chartered abroad; British ship, lumber, Mobile to Rio de Janeiro, $13.50 net; Norwegian bark, lumber, Appalachicola to Buenos Ayres, $12.50 net; German bark, lumber, Appalachicola to Montevideo, $14.25, $2 form, Buenos Ayres, $14.75; British brig, lumber, Sabine to Buenos Ayres, $13.75 net; bark, coal, Philadelphia to St. Pierre, Martinique, $2; schooner, dry cypress, Palatka to Newark or Albany, private terms; schooner, lumber, Norfolk to Stamford, $2.25; schooner, phosphate rock, Aquaboo river to Baltimore, $1.75; three schooners, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, 60c, 65c, and $1.05, respectively; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Wareham, 80c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Saco, 90c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Portland, 90c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Beverly, 65c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Salem, 60c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Norfolk, 50c.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 79,265 pks flour, 5,211 pks cornmeal, 61,050 bushels wheat, 489,600 bushels oats, 140,475 bushels barley, 5,500 bushels peas, 537,225 bushels corn, 19,453 bales cotton, 1,749 bbls spirits turpentine, 5,009 bbls resin, 383 bbls tar, 1,904 bbls pork, 308 bbls beef, 11,603 pks cutmeats, 33,871 pks butter, 5,889 pks cheese, 4,815 tcs lard, 5,547 kegs lard, 2,872 bbls whisky, 521 hhds tobacco, 2,113 pks tobacco, 1,324 bales wool, 1,829 bbls beans, 2,551 bbls cottonseed oil, 2,925 bags flaxseed, 607 bbls molasses, 913 bags peanuts, 86,888 pks eggs, and 1,057 pks rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $7,785,331, and since Jan. 1, $128,648,569, against $118,128,169 same time last year. The week's exports included 59,250 bbls apples, 99,082 bbls wheat flour, 2,299 bbls cornmeal, 335,219 bushels wheat, 1,17 bushels rye, 307,343 bushels oats, 131,761 bushels barley, 725 bushels peas, 91,616 bushels corn, 407 bxs candles, 1,333 tons coal, 15,364 bales cotton, 2,230 bales hay, 1,099 bbls spirits turpentine, 3,461 bbls resin, 59 bbls tar, 22 bbls pitch, 7,091 gallons lard oil, 1,000 gallons linseed oil, 880,451 gallons cottonseed oil, 7,663,549 gallons petroleum, 3,042 bbls pork, 1,664 bbls beef, 502 tcs beef, 2,707,097 lb cutmeats, 133,609 lb butter, 453,049 lb cheese, 5,370,830 lb lard, 198 bbls rice, 1,305,714 lb tallow, 864 hhds tobacco, 2,092 pks tobacco, 135,051 lb manufactured tobacco, and 1,661 lb whalebone.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 28.—The speculative wheat market is in a rut for the time being; May wheat opened to-day at 58⅞c, a break of ⅛c from the close yesterday, and broke steadily to 58⅜@58¾c, making the extreme point of the narrow market. The close was 58c. July opened at 60⅝c, broke to 60¼@60⅜c, and closed at 60½c; September closed at 60⅜c, with no trading in that month. Reports from the Northwest today were more favorable on the whole; sowing is well completed on the Great Northern Road. Cash Wheat—A variety of premiums were paid for No. 1 Northern, spot, ranging from 1½c over May to 2c, the price being 61¼c; No. 2 Northern sold well at ½@¾c under standard; No. 3 inactive at 2@3c under No. 1; receipts, 109 cars; shipments, 24 cars; on track: No. 1 hard, 60⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 59¾c; No. 2 Northern, 59¾c. Flour easy and dull; some large mills shut down; patents at $3.10@$3.45; bakers', $2.10 @$2.50; production, 35,000 bbls; shipments, 29,098 bbls. Millstuffs—Bran, in bulk, quoted at $5.75@ $6.25; shorts, $5.75@$6; middlings, $7.25@$7.50.

BUFFALO, April 28.—Spring wheat closed quiet; unchanged for spot; 20,000 bushels, cost, insurance, and freight; No. 1 Northern sold 4c under New York July; No. 1 hard, 2½c under May asked. Winter wheat closed steady; No. 2 red, 71¾c; Kansas, 69¾c, in store. Corn closed dull and weak for yellow; mixed, ¼c lower, on track; No. 3 yellow, in store, 32½c asked. Oats closed firm; unchanged. Barley—Nothing done to-day. Rye dull; No. 2, 42c asked, in store. Flour quiet, easy, unchanged. Mill feed lower; coarse Winter bran, sacked, $12; medium, do, $12.25; coarse Spring bran, $11.50; medium, $11.25; middlings, $11; fine middlings, Winter, $12.25; Rye feed—Sacked, $12; hominy feed, $12.

DULUTH, April 28.—Wheat was dull quiet to-day. July opened ¼c lower at 63½c and got down as far as 63¼c, or ⅛c above the opening price. May started at 62½c, advanced ⅛c, but declined again, touching 62¾c. The mills bought 10,000 bushels, to arrive, at ¼c over May, and shippers took a similar amount at the May price. The close was ¾c lower all around than yesterday. Following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash and April, 63¾c; May, 63⅝c; July, 64¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash and April, 62¾c; May, 62½c bid; July, 63¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 59¼@60¼c; May, 60c; No. 3, 58¼@59¼c; rejected, 55¼@59½c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 63¾c; No. 1 Northern, 62½c.

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—Wheat opened weak and prices again declined ½@¾c. May opened at 62¾c, touched 62¾c, fell to 62¼c, and closed at 62½c. Cash same as May; sample wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 65@63¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c; No. 3 Spring, 63c. Sample barley firm and ½c higher for the best qualities; No. 2, 32½@33½c. Rye steady; moderate demand; No. 1, on track, 38c; May, 38¼c; July, 40c. Flour steady and quiet. Millstuffs dull and drooping; sacked bran offered at $8; white middlings, $9.25. Receipts—Flour, 15,450 bbls; wheat, 30,550 bushels; barley, 14,400 bushels; rye, 2,400 bushels. Shipments —Flour, 28,063 bbls; wheat, 650 bushels; rye, 600 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The wool market continues dull, with prices nominal.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Scarcely anything ranking as activity or animation occurred in wheat today. The range of prices was narrower than it has been in a long time, and even local traders were for the time being indisposed to attempt trading on an extensive scale. The reason for this disinclination was doubtless the near approach of delivery day for the May option. As yet it is believed that there is much to be liquidated. A sensible widening of the spread between May and July took place, indicating that some changing was going on, longs not relishing the prospect of having the wheat delivered to them under present conditions. The influences were mainly bearish ones, values recognizing the fact by depreciating somewhat. After the decline which was established at the opening there was a steadier tone to values, the close, however, being at a net loss from yesterday. Liverpool cables were ¼d lower. The weather was fine. Northwestern receipts heavy at 742 cars, against 320 last Tuesday and 540 a year ago, and the world's visible supply, as received by Bradstreet's, was reduced only moderately, 1,049,000 bushels. Chicago received 26 cars and inspected out 70,096 bushels. Export clearances were fair at 278,480 bushels. Closing Berlin cables were higher, Antwerp unchanged, and Paris 5 centimes lower for flour, but otherwise unchanged. July wheat opened from 63⅞c to 63¾c, sold between 64c and 63⅛@63¾c, closing at 63¾@63¼c, ⅜@½c under yesterday. Cash wheat was steady and unchanged. Receipts at principal Western points, 253,319 bushels; shipments, 1,067,826 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 33,560 bushels; shipments, 44,745 bushels. CORN—It was a difficult matter to conceive of activity in corn with wheat in the stagnant condition it was. Wheat gave the corn pit the appearance of lifelessness. Prices were almost stationary, although a decline from yesterday was noted. Large receipts, 403 cars, were in a measure responsible for some of the weakness. There was a slight recovery from the inside, due to the steadier feeling which developed elsewhere on the floor. Liverpool cables were quiet. Withdrawals from store amounted to 164,320 bushels, and export clearances were large, at 421,635 bushels. Bradstreet's gave a decrease in available stocks of 1,403,000 bushels. July corn opened at 30¼c, declined to 30¼@ 30⅜c, closing at 30⅜c bid, ⅛c under yesterday. Cash corn was ⅛c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 384,629 bushels; shipments, 402, 394 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 459, 376 bushels.

OATS—No motive for strength or activity developed in oats, and, following the other grains, prices were easy. Trade was dull and inactive. Receipts were 454 cars, and 66,125 bushels were withdrawn from store. Bradstreet's gave an increase in stocks of 442,000 bushels. July oats closed ⅛@¼c lower. Cash oats were easy to ¼c lower.

RYE—Was weak and lower. The easy feeling which marked early trading in wheat influenced the feeling in this market. The demand was tame. No. 2, to go to store, sold at 36¼c, but at the close it was nominally 35½c. May sold at 36c, and July was offered at 37½c.

BARLEY—Was quietly firm. Very little barley was offered, and business was therefore dull. Receipts were 33 cars, only a few of which were on sale. Common to fair barley, 26@30c; good to choice, 31@35c; fancy, 36@38c.

PROVISIONS—But light and indifferent trading took place in product. The general tone of the market was steady. As the hog market showed no partic

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

STOCKS WEAKEN ON FEAR OF COMPLICATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Foreign Markets Decline on the Announcement of the Transvaal Sentences—The Granger Issues Close at the Lowest Prices of the Day—All International Specialties Heavy—Burlington's Earnings—Northern Pacific Foreclosure.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Strength was the feature of the market until noon, when London became a seller on the announcement in the British Parliament that the leaders of the Reform Committee in the Transvaal, who, some days ago, pleaded guilty of high treason, had been sentenced to death. Local leaders followed the lead of the foreigners, and a rather sharp all-round decline ensued. It was argued that Great Britain would not permit the execution of the sentence, and at the same time it was felt that interference in the affairs of the Transvaal by that country would invoke the displeasure of Germany.

While few believed that the possible complications would eventuate in war between Germany and Great Britain it was the general belief that a period of uncertainty must intervene before an adjustment is reached and that while it lasts the stock markets of Europe as well as of America would be more or less disturbed. London advices this afternoon were to the effect that that market had "collapsed utterly" on telegrams announcing the sentences. When the foreign selling began the Granger stocks were at the highest of the day, but they closed in every case at the lowest, the declines extending to ⅞ in Burlington, St. Paul and Northwestern, and ¾ in Rock Island. Louisville and Nashville lost 1½ and Kansas and Texas preferred ¾. The net losses of the day were somewhat smaller, but the close was feverish.

Aside from foreign matters the news was encouraging. The Burlington statement for March showed an increase in gross of $224,995 and in net a gain of $163,805. For the three months of the fiscal year the net has increased $530,102 and "the surplus $508,-865. Some traders professed to be disappointed with the showing, but it is by no means bad. Officers of the company, however, were quoted as saying that the April exhibit will be less satisfactory. The decree of foreclosure in the Northern Pacific case was signed to-day, thus marking another important advance in the reorganization of the property. Money was easier, call loans being made as low as 2 per cent., although the average was about 2½ per cent. There is apparently nothing doing in foreign loans and the fact is reflected in the increasing strength of rates of exchange. The bond market was quieter than it has been on any day in recent weeks.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $114,668,616; balances, $8,753,965; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $751,142.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Discount rate in the open market, ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$18,922,494
Exports for same period	16,640,664
Net imports	$2,281,830
Net exports to date, 1895	16,298,057
Net exports to date, 1894	11,462,020
Net exports to date, 1893	42,128,820

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅛ for long, and 5.14⅜ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago $1 premium, Boston—10@15c discount, San Francisco—Sight, 75c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium, New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium, Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., Col. & Pac. 1st...2 | St. P. 1st, I. & M. D. 1¼
D. & R. G. imp. 5s...3¼ | Un. Pac. 1st of 1899...1¼
Mo., K. & T. 2d...1¼ | West Sh. col. tr. 5s...1¼
N. Y. S. & W. ref. 5s...1

DECLINED.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t.r.1 Nor. Pac. con.....1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Governments were firm. The 4s, 1925, fell off ⅛. The sales were $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 109¾, and $72,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 119@118⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	....	....
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109¼
4s, c., 1907	109¾	110¼
5s, r., 1925	117¾	118
5s, c., 1925	118¾	119
5s, c., 1904	112½	113
Currency 6s, 1898	113¾	114¼
Currency 6s, 1897	.103	....
Currency 6s, 1899	.105	....
Currency 6s, 1900	.107½	....
Cherokee 4s, 1896	.100	....
Cherokee 4s, 1897	.100	....
Cherokee 4s, 1898	.100	....
Cherokee 4s, 1899	.100	....

10 State securities $6,000 North Carolina special tax, Class 1, sold at 1¾, and $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 6¼.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange	189	New-York	234
City	500	New-York County	600
Commerce	203	Ninth National	112
Continental	130	Nat. B. North Am.	120
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	180
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	268
Fourth National	189	Phenix	109
Gallatin National	295	Republic	147
Hanover	312	Seaboard National	167
Jaspar & Traders'	535	Shoe & Leather	95
Irving	137½	Southern National	100
Lincoln National	680	State of New-York	108
Manhattan	207	Third National	105
Mechanics'	185	Tradesmen's	95
Metropolis	415	U. S. National	175
National Union	200	Western National	110¼
New-Amsterdam	100		

There was a sale of 57 shares of Commerce at 203.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅜, to 99¾; St. Paul, ⅜, to 81¼; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 41¾; Erie, ⅛, to 15⅜; New-York Central, ⅜, to 101; Reading, ⅛, to 6⅜, and Atchison, ⅛, to 10⅜. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 61½, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 54. British consols declined 3-16, to 111 7-16 for money, and ⅛, to 111½ for the account.

LONDON, April 28—4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 10c for account, and exchange on London at 25f 15½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 63¾.

BERLIN, April 28.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 39 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week were valued at $7,785,331, against $7,627,520 in the preceding week, and $6,742,755 the corresponding week of last year. The total exports since Jan. 1 were $128,648,539, against $116,887,231 in the corresponding week of last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150¾	150¾	150¼	150¾	....	150	152	15
Albany & Susquehanna	180	182	180	182	....	180	185	225
American Cotton Oil pf	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅜	58¼	58½	160
*American Sugar Refineries	125	125⅜	124	124⅜	— ⅜	124⅛	124⅜	31,360
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103	103¼	103	103¼	+ ¼	103	103¼	450
Am. Telegraph & Cable Co	96	96	96	96	....	93	96	7
American Tobacco	72⅜	73¼	71½	71¾	—1	71⅝	72	12,083
American Tobacco pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	....	96	100	50
A., T. & S. F., all. in. paid	16¾	16⅞	16	16	— ⅛	15⅞	16	2,450
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	25¼	25¼	25	25	— ¼	24⅜	25¼	1,088
Baltimore & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅝	17¼	17½	200
*Brooklyn R. T.	24¾	25	24⅝	25	....	24¾	25⅛	404
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	16½	16½	16½	16¾	— ½	16	18	100
Canada Southern	51⅜	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	....	50⅜	51¼	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ½	17½	17¾	910
Chicago & Alton	158	158	158	158	....	154	160	42
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	99	99	99	99	+1	97	100	215
Chicago Gas, t. r.	69⅝	69¾	69¼	69⅜	....	69¼	69½	1,000
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	82⅜	82⅝	81¾	81¾	— ⅝	81⅜	81⅝	9,310
Chicago & Northwestern	106⅜	106⅜	105¾	105¾	— ⅞	105⅝	106	1,451
C., M. & St. Paul	79⅜	79½	78¾	78⅝	— ⅜	78⅜	78¾	16,225
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128½	129¼	128¾	128¾	+ ⅜	128¼	129	625
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73⅜	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	— ¾	72½	72⅝	3,800
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	35¼	35¼	35	35	— ½	35	35½	800
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	1½	2	1½	2	....	2⅛	2½	130
General Electric	31⅞	32½	31	31	— ⅜	31¼	31¾	1,600
Consolidated Gas Company	102	103⅝	102	103⅝	+1⅛	103	103⅜	2,394
Delaware & Hudson	128	128	128	128	— ⅝	127½	128⅜	323
Denver & Rio Grande pf	49½	49½	48¾	48¾	— ¾	48½	49	500
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	20⅝	20⅝	19½	19½	— ½	19½	19⅝	2,180
Erie 1st pf	40⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40	....	..	..	97
Erie 2d pf	22	22	22	22	....	22	23½	7
Erie Tel. & Tel	61	61	61	61	+ ⅝	60¾	61¼	100
General Electric	31⅞	32½	31	31	— ⅜	31¼	31¾	1,600
Great Northern pf	111	111	111	111	+1⅛	103	103⅜	2,394
Illinois Central	97⅝	97⅞	97¼	97¼	+ ¼	110	115	300
Illinois Steel Company	72⅝	72⅝	72⅜	72⅜	+ ⅛	97	98	270
Iowa Central pf	37	37	37	37	....	36½	37	10
Kanawha & Michigan	7	7	6½	6½	....	6	9½	200
Laclede Gas	29	29½	29	29⅜	+ ⅛	29⅜	29½	1,850
Lake Erie & Western	20	21	20	21	+1½	19½	20½	402
Lake Erie & Western pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ½	72⅜	73	260
Lake Shore	150⅜	150⅜	150⅜	150⅜	+ ⅝	150½	151	275
Long Island	79½	79½	79½	79½	....	80	81½	49
Louisville & Nashville	53½	53½	52	52	—1½	52	52⅝	6,375
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	....	21½	22	125
Manhattan Con	110½	110⅜	108½	108⅝	— ⅜	109	109⅜	4,870
*Metropolitan Traction	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ½	105½	106½	145
Michigan Central	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	....	97	98	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	....	52½	53	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	28⅞	28⅞	28	28	— ¼	27⅞	28⅛	1,150
Missouri Pacific	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	28¾	— ⅜	28⅜	28⅝	1,590
Morris & Essex	163	163	163	163	....	162	164½	10
*National Lead Company	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛	27	27½	100
*National Lead Company pf	92	92¼	91¾	91¾	....	91½	92	273
National Linseed Oil	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜	19½	20	100
National Starch 1st pf	52	52	52	52	—3	50	55	200
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	—1½	106½	108	100
New-York Central	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅜	97¾	98¼	520
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	174	174	174	174	....	173	175	210
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅞	33¼	34	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	....	24	25	300
Norfolk & Western	¼	¼	¼	¼	....	..	..	110
Norfolk & Western pf	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	....	53⅜	54½	610
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	....	5½	5¾	725
Northern Pacific	1½	1½	1½	1½	....	..	..	375
Northern Pacific, t. r.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	....	1½	1¾	660
Northern Pacific pf	12	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	....	..	..	74
Northern Pacific pf., t. r.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛	12⅜	12½	574
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	2	2	2	2	....	1	4	100
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	....	..	..	40
O. S. L. & U. N., 1st in. paid	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	....	..	..	145
Pacific Mail	27½	28	27½	27¾	+ ¼	27¼	27⅜	560
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	12⅜	12¾	12	12	— ⅜	12⅛	12⅜	4,422
Pullman Palace Car Company	163½	163½	163¼	163¼	+ ½	163	165	127
St. Paul & Omaha	45¼	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ¾	44⅝	45¼	1,755
St. Paul & Omaha pf	124	124	124	124	+2	123	125	100
Southern Pacific	20	20	19¾	19¾	....	19½	20½	300
Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	+ ⅛	9⅝	10	410
Southern Railway pf	32¾	32¾	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛	31⅝	31¾	3,534
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30¾	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛	30⅝	30¾	862
Texas & Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	8½	8¾	300
Union Pacific	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜	8½	8⅝	2,310
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5½	5½	5½	5½	....	5⅜	5⅝	200
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10	11	10	11	....	10	10⅜	300
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	22	22	22	22	....	21	21¾	300
U. S. Leather pf	99⅛	99⅛	98¾	98¾	— ½	9	9⅛	500
*United States Leather pf	62¾	62¾	62	62¾	+ ¾	62¼	62⅝	4,260
United States Rubber	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	....	26½	27	100
United States Rubber pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅜	86	87½	118
Wabash	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ¼	7	7¼	700
Wabash pf	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜	18¾	19	700
*Western Union Beef	8½	8½	8½	8½	....	8¼	9	200
Western Union Telegraph	86¼	86¼	85¾	86	— ½	86	86¼	1,921
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅝	11	10¼	10¼	— ⅛	10⅜	10⅝	6,315
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37	37	37	37	— ½	36½	37⅜	101

Total sales.....146,192

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

At, Col & Pac 1st		Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
5,000	37	1,000	86¼
At. & T. & S. F. 1st		500	85¾
5,000	37½	3,000	86¾
Tt, Top & S F, 2d 3-4s		1,000	86⅜
Class A, trust rects.		Minn & St L con 5s	
1st instalment paid		1,000	20F.....103
6,000	26¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	
At. T & S F gen 4s		26,000	60¼
30,000	80⅜	5,000	60⅜
4,000	80¼	20,000	60½
500	80⅜	30,000	60⅜
1,000	80¼	5,000	61
1,000	80⅜	10,000	60⅜
2,500	80⅜	8,000	60¼
2,000	80⅜	10,000	60¼
500	80⅜	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	
1,000	80¼	6,000	79½
500	80⅜	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	
10,000	80¼	5,000	66¾
16,000	80⅜	1,000	66⅞
Adjustment 4s		1,000	66⅝
6,000	45⅝	500	67¼
2,000	45¾	4,000	66⅞
2,000	45¾	Mob & Ohio new 6s	
500	45	6,000	118⅞
5,000	45	1,000	119
1,000	44⅝	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
3,000	44¾	2,000	103½
7,000	45	7,000	103⅜
Austin & N W 1st		N Y, L E & W, Deck &	
9,000	87¾	Imp Co 1st	
Brooklyn & 7th Av 1st		20,000	105½
cons 5s		14,000	106
7,000	115½	N Y, Ont & W refund-	
Brooklyn Elev 1st		ing 4s	
3,000	96	2,000	88½
B'klyn W & W Co 5s		N Y, Ont & W con 5s	
1,000	100¾	10,000	109½
Bur, C Rap & N 1st		3,000	109¾
500	108	N Y, Sus & W G M	
Canadian So 1st gold		1,000	71⅛
6,000	110	14,000	70
Canadian Southern 2d		Norfolk & C 1st 5s	
10,000	100½	1,000	105
Cnet of N J gen 6s,		Nor & W 100-yr 5s	
registered		9,000	66
10,000	104½	Norfolk & Western, Md	
Cent Pac, San J Branch		& Wash Div	
6s		10,000	67¼
4,000s15F	102	6,000s15F	67¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s		2,000	67¼
1,000	111½	Northern Pac 1st 6s	
3,000	111½	2,000	117⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s		9,000	117½
8,000	76	2,000	117¼
Ches & O, R & A Div		Northern Pac 1st reg.	
1st cons 4s		25,000s3	117⅜
1,000	96½	5,000	117⅜
Chi, Bur & Qy, Iowa		20,000	117¼
Div 4s		25,000	117⅜
1,000	98	1,000	117½
Iowa Div 5s		Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust	
1,000	106	Co certfs	
Chi, St P & Q cons 7s		19,000	48
1,000	118¾	Nor Pac Co certfs, as-	
8,000	119	sented	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		1,000	51¾
5,000	102¾	10,000	51¼
Chi & Pac 1st, Tr Co		15,000	51
certfs		Nor Pac col 1st ns, J P	
15,000s20F	48¼	M & Co certfs	
1,000	48¼	100,000s20F	94½
1,000	48	28,000	94½
Chi & N W ext 4s		38,000	94⅝
4,000	102	6,000	94⅝
3,000	101¾	5,000	94⅝
Chi & N W S F deb 5s		20,000s3	95
1,000	111¾	15,000s3	94¾
Chi & N W cons 7s		1,000	94¾
1,000	140	10,000	94⅝
1,000	139	2,000	94⅝
2,000	104⅝	2,000	95
10,000s20F	104½	Nor Pac & Mon 1st, Tr	
5,000	104¾	Co certfs	
C. & N. M & O cons		4,000	39
1,000	103¾	Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
Cleve. C. C & St L, St		6,000	93¾
L Div 4s		4,000	93⅝
10,000	94½	Ohio Southern 1st	
Cleve, Cor & Whl 1st		7,000	92¾
5,000	106½	7,000	92½
Col & Greenville 1st		1,000	92
8,000	113	Oregon Improvement 5s	
Col, H. V. & Tol 5s		1,000	84
2,000	84	Oregon Short Line 6s,	
Denver & Rio G 4s		Trust Co certfs	
5,000	91⅝	1,000	112½
Den & R G Imp 5s		Ore S L & U N con, Tr	
3,000	90	Co certfs	
East Tenn, Va & Ga		5,000	68¾
cons gold 5s		Peoria & Eastern 1st	
1,000	106	1,000	77¾
5,000	109¾	7,000	78
5,000	109½	1,000	77⅞
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		Peoria & East Inc	
7,000	99¾	2,000	22
1,000	99⅞	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr	
Erie & Pitts cons 7s		Co certfs, stm assd	
3,000	104	5,000	74
Ft W & D C 1st, Trust		Tr Co certfs, unstpd,	
Co certfs		assented	
16,000	66	5,000	92
5,000	66½	Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s,	
Galv, H & H 5s		Series B	
2,000	81	10,000	109¾
Gal, Har & S A 2d		Rio Grande Western 1st	
5,000	101⅝	3,000	75¾
Gal, H & S A, Mex &		Rome, W & Og cons	
Pac Div 5s		10,000	117
8,000	92¾	St Jo & Grand Is 1st,	
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		Trust Co certfs	
8,000	91¾	11,000	45
Ill Cent 4s, 1952		St L & Iron Mount 1st	
1,000	102½	ext 5s	
Ill Cent, Western Line		1,000	101
1st 4s		St L & S F 2d, Class A,	
3,000	103	ex Nov coup	
Int & G N 1st		1,000	115¾
5,000	118½	St L & S F con 4s	
Iowa Central 1st 5s		10,000	33⅜
3,000	97	St P, M & M 1st con	
Kansas & Pac 6s, Den		6s redu to 4½s	
Div, assented Trust		7,000	105½
Co certfs, ex ma-		St P, M & M 2d	
tured coupons		3,000	117½
1,000	99	San A & Ar Pass 4s	
Laclede Gas L Co of St		1,000	58½
L 1st 5s		Seattle, L S & E 1st,	
3,000	95	Trust Co certfs, as-	
L S & M Co 1st reg		sessment paid	
10,000	112	11,000	43½
Lehigh & W-B con as-		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
sented		13,000	94
5,000	104	4,000	93½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st		1,000	94
3,000	112¾	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Long Island G M 4s		3,000	90
1,000	95	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Louis & Nash cons		2,000	23½
3,000	105	3,000	23½
Louis & Nash, Ev, H &		2,000	23¼
Nash 1st		Tol & Ohio Central 1st	
5,000	117	2,000	107
Nash & Dec 1st		Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr	
5,000	110½	Co certfs	
N O & Mob 1st		5,000	74½
1,000	119	5,000	74
Lo, N A & Chi cons		Union Pacific 1st, '96	
6,000	99½	1,000	106
Lo, N A & Chi G M		Union Pacific 6s, 1897	
4,000	74½	1,000	106¼
Midland of N J 1st		Union Pacific 1st, '99	
3,000	114	2,000	107½
Mil & St P, Chi & Mo		Union Pacific gold 6s,	
Riv 5s		col trust notes	
5,000	109½	1,000	95¼
6,000	110	U P, D & G 1st	
Chi & Pac W 5s		1,000	40¾
4,000	114¼	U S Leather Co 6s	
Iowa & Minn Div		7,000	113
1,000	128	Utah & Northern 5s, ex	
Mo, Kan & East 1st		coupon	
21,000	92	5,000	98
4,000	92¼	Virginia Mid G M	
7,000	92⅞	1,000	105

Bonds Continued.

Wabash 1st 5s		W U Col Trust 5s	
6,000	108¼	3,000	107¼
5,000	108⅝	12,000	107⅜
6,000	108¾	West Shore gtd 4s	
1,000	108½	3,000	105¾
Wabash 2d mtge 5s		10,000	105⅞
5,000	76½	6,000	106

Total.....$1,340,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alt. & T. H. 55	60		L., St. L. & T.	....	....
Am. Coal	116	125	M. Coal	R. 107½	....
Am. Col. Oil	14½	15	Mah. C.R.R.pf.	107½	....
Am. Express	113	116	Man. Beach	13½	....
Ann Arbor	9	10½	Md. Coal pf.	40	....
Ann Arb. pf.	25½	26½	Mex. Cent.	11	11¾
At. & Pac.	⅜	½	M. Nat. cfs.	1	2
B. & O.	....	....	Minn. & St. L.	....	....
W. pf., new	3	8	1st pf.	79½	80½
*Bay S. Gas	18	21	Minn. Iron	69	70¼
Bo. A. L. pf.	102	104	M., K. & T.	12¼	12¾
Brunswick Co.	⅝	⅞	Mob. & Ohio	22	24
B., R. & P. pf	....	52	N. C. & St. L.	68	85
B., C. R. & N.	70	....	N. Y. Lack. & W.	135	....
Can. Pac.	60	60¾	Ont. & W.	15	20
Ced. F. & M.	7	9	N. Y. Ont. & W.	40	50
Cent. Pac.	15½	16⅜	N. Y. Sus. & W.	14	14½
C. & E. I.	41	43	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf	34	....
C. & N. W. pf	148	150	N. Y. & S. L. 1st pf	78½	80
C., C. & St. L. pf.	84	85	N. Y. & S. L. 2d pf	14	....
Cleve. & P.	160	....	N. Y. & S. W.	....	....
C. F. & I. pf.	52½	54½	W. pf.	15	15⅜
C. & H. C.	2¾	4	Norfolk So.	69	70
C., H. V. & T.	....	100	Ohio South.	5	15
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	60	Ont. Mining.	14	....
Com. Cable	155	....	Ore. R. & N., all in. pd.	18	25
Cons. Coal	30	32	Penn. Coal	325	....
D., L. & W.	159½	160½	Peo. & E.	5	9
D. R. G.	13½	14	P., D. & E. pf.	2½	3
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	8	P. & W. pf.	....	15
D., M. & F. D. pf.	45	53	P., C., C. & St. L.	17	17½
*D., S. S. & A.	4¾	5½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	55	57
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10¾	13	P., F. W. & C.	160	....
Ed. E. Ill. pf.	....	....	Quicksilver	1	2
N. Y.	96½	98	Quick. pf.	....	15
Erie	15	15¼	Reading & Sar.	182	....
Erv. & T. H.	31½	34	R., W. & O.	11½	11⅝
E. & T. H. pf.	44	54	St. L. S. W.	4¾	5¼
Flint & P. M.	13	15½	St. L. S. W. pf.	11	11¾
F. & P. M. pf.	39	42	St. P. & G. I.	1	1½
G. B. & W., t. r.	½	....	St. P. & D.	24	26
Homestake	30	....	St. P. & D. pf.	87	90
H. & Texas.	....	2½	St. P., M. & M.	110	114
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	27½	30	Sil. bul. ctfs.	68¼	68¾
Int. C. & I.	25	30	Tol. & O. C.	33	37
Iowa Cent.	9¼	9½	T. & O. C. pf.	73	77
K. & T. M.	2½	4	T. P. & W.	6¼	9
K. & D. M. pf.	13½	15⅞	*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	5½	6
Keo. & W.	....	35	U. P., D. & G.	3½	4
L., N. A. & C.	83	91¼	U. S. Exp.	40	45
Laclede G. pf	82	85	Wells-F. Ex.	99	101

* Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	125⅛	125⅝	123⅞	124¼	17,180
Am. Tobacco Co.	72⅜	73½	71⅞	72	3,580
At., Top. & S. F.	16⅜	16⅜	15⅞	16	600
Chicago Gas	69⅜	69⅜	69⅛	69¼	420
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	73⅝	73⅝	72¼	72⅝	1,790
Chi., Bur. & Q

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
55 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
OF THE
Norfolk & Western Railroad System.

To Holders of the following bonds and stocks:
NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,
100-year Mortgage Bonds,
Maryland & Washington Div. Bonds,
Clinch Valley Division Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds of 1888,
Five per cent. Debentures of 1892,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock.
ROANOKE & SOUTHERN RY. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.
LYNCHBURG & DURHAM R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.

A Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Norfolk & Western Railroad system, including the Roanoke & Southern Railway Company and the Lynchburg & Durham Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the Office of the depositary under said Plan, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

Holders of the above-mentioned BONDS and STOCKS are hereby notified that their bonds and stocks must be deposited with the depositary above named on or before APRIL 30TH, 1896, after which date deposits will be received only in the discretion of the Committee and on such terms as it may impose.

Depositing BONDHOLDERS will receive, at the time of deposit, a sum in cash equal to three months' interest on the new First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to be received by them under the Plan.

Holders of STOCK of the above classes are further notified that they must pay to the depositary on the terms specified in the Plan, $12.50 per share deposited, of which amount $4 per share deposited must be paid at the time of deposit, $3 on or before June 1st, 1896, $3 on or before July 6th, 1896, and $2.50 on or before August 6th, 1896. In consideration of such payment they will be entitled to receive common stock in the new company to the respective amounts stated in the Plan.

Any further information in connection with the reorganization may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

New-York, April 6th, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
H. F. R. HUBRECHT,
New-York Executive Reorganization Committee.
W. E. GLYN, Secretary,
15 Wall Street, N. Y.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
NO. 10 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits
subject to cheque through New York Clearing-house
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Amos T. French, }
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.
Directors, 1896.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
Amos T. French,	James O. Sheldon,
John N. Griswold,	Samuel Thomas,
H. L. Higginson,	Edward Tuck,
W. P. Hamilton,	John I. Waterbury,
	R. T. Wilson.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Trustee's Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New-York, Feb. 18, 1896.
The Trustee has this day designated, by lot, the following:

11	327	1412	1892	2205	2418	2626	2911
66	347	1435	1912	2284	2435	2640	2995
85	371	1510	1966	2293	2471	2662	3002
99	396	1554	2017	2299	2474	2693	3026
102	426	1560	2047	2327	2477	2725	3034
167	435	1650	2073	2330	2480	2756	3138
170	1320	1691	2088	2352	2484	2784	3145
262	1322	1743	2096	2364	2528	2796	3149
281	1336	1848	2165	2373	2555	2818	3287
315	1385	1884	2176	2412	2594	2838	

as the numbers of the seventy-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Surviving Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY

First & Second Mtge. Extended 7 o/o Bonds,
Second Mortgage Extended 7 o/o Bonds,
Tennessee Lien 7 o/o bonds,
Seven Per Cent. Consols,
General Mortgage 6 o/o Bonds.
Certificates of the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, issued on the deposit of either of the several classes of bonds above named, under an agreement with a committee, composed of Adrian Iselin, Jr., and others.
Capital Stock.

The undersigned, a committee of the General Mortgage Bondholders of the MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, have adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of said property.

The privilege is extended to the holders of the above-mentioned securities of becoming parties to said Plan and Agreement upon the terms therein stated, provided they deposit their holdings with the Central Trust Company of New-York, the depositary of the committee, on or before the 20th day of May, 1896. The depositary will issue its negotiable certificates therefor as soon as same can be prepared.

The holders of the certificates of the Central Trust Company, issued on deposit of General Mortgage Bonds under the agreement of September 27, 1894, can become parties to this Plan and Agreement by assenting thereto and having such assent stamped on their certificates by the Central Trust Company.

Certificates of the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, issued on deposit of either of said issues of Bonds, will be received on deposit under this Plan and Agreement the same as the securities they represent.

Stock will be received upon payment of an assessment of 10 per cent. of the par value thereof, payable as follows:

Sixty-two and one-half ($0.62½) cents per share at time of deposit; balance in three equal payments as the moneys are called by the Committee, "at least thirty days' time to intervene between each call.

New securities for said cash assessment and new common stock will be issued as in said Plan and Agreement provided.

The Committee reserves the right to refuse to receive securities after the 20th day of May, 1896, and to exact payment of penalties, should, in its discretion, the time of deposit be extended.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained from the Central Trust Company or either of the undersigned.

Dated New-York, April 27, 1896.

SIMON BORG,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ALBERT S. ROE,
EMANUEL LEHMAN,
J. J. McCOMB,
Committee.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, } Counsel to
PATRICK CALHOUN, } the Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company
4 o/o Consolidated Bonds.

At the request of the New-York, Boston, and Amsterdam (Holland) Committees, formed for the protection of the above-named bonds, this committee has agreed to act as a Reorganization Committee, pursuant to a Plan and Agreement, dated April 21, 1896, copies of which may be obtained from any of the undersigned, the Secretary, or the depositaries.

Holders of Bonds should forthwith deposit them at either **The Mercantile Trust Company,** 120 Broadway, New-York City, or at its agency for this purpose, **American Loan & Trust Company,** 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Holders of 4 per cent. Consolidated Bonds paying the assessment of 10 per cent. will receive for each Consolidated Bond of $1,000
$140 IN FIRST PREF. STOCK,
$1,000 IN SECOND PREF. STOCK,
$1,800 IN COMMON STOCK,
and will have the right to subscribe to securities as set forth in the plan.

The **first instalment** of the assessment, 5 per cent., on the Consolidated Bonds, must be paid **at the time of deposit;** the **second instalment,** 5 per cent., **July 15th, 1896.** The right to subscribe to the securities offered for subscription to depositing Bondholders must be availed of at the time of deposit of the Consolidated Bonds.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for money paid on account of such subscriptions.

JUNE 1ST IS THE DATE SET FOR FINAL DEPOSIT UNDER THE PLAN; THEREAFTER BONDS, IF TAKEN AT ALL, WILL ONLY BE RECEIVED UPON TERMS TO BE ANNOUNCED.

THE INTERESTS THAT HAVE ALREADY ASSENTED TO THE PLAN COMPRISE MORE THAN 75 PER CENT. OF THE BONDS. THE PLAN THEREFORE WILL ALMOST IMMEDIATELY BECOME OPERATIVE.

Holders of Certificates of the Holland Committee should present the same at the office of that Committee for stamping.

NEW-YORK, April 21st, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
SIEGMUND ALSBERG,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
B. P. CHENEY,
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
CHARLES S. GLEED.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel.

OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN REORGANIZATION.

The committee has received, under the Plan of Reorganization, the following securities: **$10,492,000** Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Co., being 97 per cent. of the amount outstanding; **$1,431,000** Utah Southern General Mortgage bonds, being 93 per cent. of the amount outstanding; **$1,763,000** Utah Southern Extension First Mortgage bonds, being 90 per cent. of the amount outstanding; **$24,550,000** of the Capital Stock of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Co., being 93 per cent. of the amount outstanding.

In addition to the above, **$12,749,500** Collateral Trust 5 per cent. bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Co., being 98 per cent. of the amount outstanding, have assented to the plan.

The committee has this day voted to extend the time for deposit or stamping of all classes of securities receivable under said Plan until and including **MAY 1ST, 1896.** After that date securities will be received **ONLY** at the discretion of the committee and upon payment of **PENALTIES** as follows, to wit: **FIFTY DOLLARS ($50)** upon each bond and **ONE DOLLAR ($1)** on each share of stock, **IN ADDITION** to the assessment required by the Plan.

SAMUEL CARR, Chairman,
Ames Building, Boston.
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
GORDON ABBOTT,
GARDINER M. LANE,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
GEORGE P. BUTLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
HENRY G. NICHOLS, Counsel.
New-York, } April 15, 1896.
Boston, }

The Bank of New-York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.
Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, the undersigned will on and after April 28 next, at their office, in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York, pay Coupons No. 38, due November 1, 1895, from St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co. 2d Mortgage Railroad and Land Bonds, Series "A, B, & C," with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. to April 28 next, upon presentation and surrender thereof.
ALDACE F. WALKER, }
JOHN J. McCOOK, } Receivers.
New-York, April 25, 1896.

Central of Georgia Railway Co.
COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1896, ON THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS, of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, 65 Cedar Street.
W. C. ASKEW, Assistant Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
The Akron & Chicago Junction R. R.
First Mtge. 5 % Gold Bonds,
DUE 1930:
The coupons due May 1st, 1896, from the above bonds will be purchased by us at their face value, on and after maturity, until further notice.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nassau and Pine Streets, New-York City.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD CO.,
April 13, 1896.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 25, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1896.
F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY.
Chicago, April 20, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 117.
THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from the net earnings has been declared, payable May 15, to stockholders of record at close of business May 1, 1896.
Transfer books will close May 1 and reopen May 16, 1896.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near 5th Av.
Depository State of New-York.
New-York, April 21, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.
The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on May 1, 1896.
WM. M. WORRELL, Cashier.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
COUPONS NO. 15, DUE MAY 1, 1896, of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company GUARANTEE FUND NOTES will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New-York City.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1896.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. SINKING FUND BONDS.
LOUISIANA & MISSOURI RIVER R. R. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO R. R. PREFERRED STOCK.
Coupons and dividends on the above, maturing May 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'WAY CO.,
45 Wall St., New-York, April 29, 1896.
Coupons of the following-named companies maturing May 1, 1896, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., on and after that date:
DALLAS & WACO RAILWAY CO.,
BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
C. G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32 East 42d St.,
New-York, April 22, 1896.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. (3 Per Cent.) on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable May 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, April 22, 1896.
86TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after May 1.
Transfer books closed until May 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

GERMANIA BANK,
215 Bowery,
New-York, April 21, 1896.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on and after May 1 next.
Transfer books will be closed until May 6.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
402 Hudson St.,
New-York, April 17, 1896.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on or after May 1 next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, April 28th, 1896.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable May 1, 1896. Transfer books closed until after that date.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway, New-York, April 17, 1896.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to May 2, 1896.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 128 Broadway, New-York, April 21st, 1896.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared payable May 1st, proximo.
Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 5th, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, April 28, 1896.
Coupons due May 1, 1896, of the General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Co. will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 83 Cedar St., N. Y.
J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, April 14, 1896.
The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 10 Per Cent., payable on and after May 1, 1896.
The transfer books will be closed until May 1.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.
The coupons of the debenture bonds of this company, due May 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 23, 1896.
The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Fortieth Street and Seventh Avenue, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 13th day of May, 1896. The polls will be open at 12:30 P. M. and close at 4 P. M., April 29, 1896.
H. M. McLAREN, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 22, 1896.
Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three (3) Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the Company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 4, 1896, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will close April 22, 1896, and reopen May 5, 1896.
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK,
Corner Southern Boulevard & Third Av.,
New-York, April 24, 1896.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, 1896.
The polls will be open from 8 until 9 P. M.
Transfer books will close May 8 and reopen May 13.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
New-York, April 24th, 1896.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 4th, 1896. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 1st to May 5th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

GERMANIA BANK,
New-York, April 22, 1896.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1896. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 5 next.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1896, at the Company's principal office, in Cleveland, Ohio.
ALLYN COX, Secretary.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 4, 1896, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of stockholders to be held June 3, 1896, and to be reopened on Friday, June 5, 1896.
ALLYN COX, Assistant Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, May 7th, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 29,
At 12:30 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor Estate of Clara P. Alsop, dec'd.)
$5,000 Denver Water Storage Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., assessment paid, (Trust Co. Certf. Dep.)
$4,000 Chic., Peoria & St. Louis Ry. 1st Constd. Mtge. Bds., (Trust Co. Certf. Dep.)
$2,000 Chic., Peoria & St. Louis Ry. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Trust Co. Certf. Deposit.)
$5,000 Oregon Improvement Co. Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Certf. Deposit.)
173 shs. Allentown Iron Co.
(By order of Executors.)
$10,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
$10,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Convt. Bds., 1903.
$5,000 Southern R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds, 1994.
$3,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R'way Co. Extn. & Coll. Trust Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$1,000 Chic. & No. Western R'way Co. Extension 4 p. c. Bd., 1926.
200 shs. Chic. & No. Western R'way Co. common.
200 shs. N. Y., Ont. & Western R'way com.
45 shs. Central National Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Chic., R. I. & Pacific R. R. Co.
$2,000 Cent. R. R. of N. J. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1987.
$100 Maine Cent. R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Const. Bd., 1912.
(For account of the N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co., Executor.)
1 sh. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. pfd.
1 sh. Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.
2 shs. Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R.
2 shs. Chic. & No. Western R. R. common.
2 shs. Central R. R. of New-Jersey.
1 sh. Del., Lack. & Western R. R.
1 sh. Standard Oil Trust.
1 sh. Chic. Junc. R'ys & Stock Yards Co. pfd.
1 sh. Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
2 shs. American Tobacco Co. pfd.
2 shs. National Starch Manfg. Co. 1st pfd.
6,831 shs. New-York Steam Co.
$234 New-York Steam Co. Stock Scrip.
$26,017 New-York Steam Co. Dividend Scrip.
1,000 shs. Troy Steel & Iron Co.
600 shs. American Pneumatic Tool Co.
255 shs. Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Co.
140 shs. Nicaragua Co.
100 shs. Maritime Canal Co. of Nicaragua.
50 shs. N. Y., Danbury & Boston R. R. common.
1,000 shs. N. Y., Rutland & Montreal R. R. com.
750 shs. N. Y., Rutland & Montreal R. R. pfd.
$1,000 West Shore R. R. 4 p. c. Guar. Regstd. Bd.
$1,000 Chic., R. I. & Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. Extn. 5 p. c. Bd., 1934.
$2,000 Standard Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1930.
$200,000 N. Y., Rutland & Montreal R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913, May, 1887, coups.
$10,000 Maritime Canal Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Nicaragua Canal Cons. Co. Certf.)
22 shs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
$3 Commonwealth Ins. Co. Scrip of 1889.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$43,000 Kings Co. El. Ry. Co. 6 p. c., Inc. Bds.
$3,000 Kings Co. El. Ry. Co. 2d Mtge. Bd. Scrip.
10 shs. Chic. & No. Western Ry. Co. pref.
12 shs. Savannah Bank & Trust Co., Sav., Ga.
3 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
2 shs. Del., Lack. & Western Ry. Co.
2 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R'y. Co.
2 shs. Cincinnati Gas Light & Coke Co.
$1,000 Del., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st Con. 7 p. c. Bd., 1907.
213 shs. The Sapphire Valley Co., (Hypd.)
$8,000 N. Y. & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$2,000 B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$900 B'klyn Union Gas Co. Scrip.
20 shs. B'klyn Union Gas Co.
1 sh. Blooming Grove Park Asso.
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
$29,000 Col. Fuel & Iron Co. Gen. Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1943.
$9,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$18,000 Col. Fuel & Iron Co. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds., 1943, (Hypd.)
20 shs. Fourth Reserve Ass'n.
5 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$1,000 N. Y. Suburban Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
120 shs. Oriental Bank.
$1,000 Zanesville Terminal Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$3,000 City of Tacoma Water & Light Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1918.
1,005 shs. Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co.
$7,520 State Louisiana 3 p. c. Bds., known as Baby Bds.
200 shs. Batopilas Mining Co.
100 shs. Maryland Coal Co. pfd.
400 shs. American District Telegraph Co.
5 shs. Nat'l Union Bank.
100 shs. Cinn., Ham. & Dayton R. R. common.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK CITY GOLD BONDS. INTEREST 3½ PER CENT.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,039,502.84 GOLD BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.
Interest three and one-half per cent. per annum. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Monday, the 4th day of May, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$925,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for repaving streets and avenues, for construction of extension to Metropolitan Museum of Art, and for construction of Harlem River driveway—the principal payable November 1, 1912.
283,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning and for completion of Riverside Park and Drive—the principal payable November 1, 1912.
300,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1910.
175,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1912.
400,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1911.
100,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Police Department Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
1,000,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.
50,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.
$06,502.84	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1911.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.
For full information see City Record.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
City of New-York—Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, April 21, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot of the Q. M. Dep't, No. 1428 ARCH ST., Phila., Pa., April 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, May 1, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Q. M. Dep't the following-mentioned articles to be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, Pa., and Jeffersonville, Ind.: Aiguilettes and knots, axes, axhelves, blankets, record books, brooms, scrubbing brushes, bunk bottoms, linen collars, card holders, T. R. cloth, Italian cloth, drums, drumheads, drilling, cotton duck, D. B. flannel, blouse lining flannel, Canton flannel, Berlin gloves, helmets, helmet trimmings, corset jeans, S. B. kersey, leggins, mattresses, mosquito nets, measuring tapes, music stands, music pouches, pillows, pillow cases, muslin shirts, calfskin shoes, barrack shoes, cotton stockings, wool stockings, suspenders, shovels, tent poles and pin, trumpets, trumpet cords and tassels, cotton undershirts. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. The goods called for are deliverable on and after July 1, 1896, and bidders must state in exact terms the quantities they propose to deliver on July 1, 1896, and the quantities monthly thereafter. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For circulars to bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be addressed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Major JOHN V. FUREY, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING REGISTERED Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., April 27, 1896.—Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this department until 2 P. M., on Wednesday, the 20th of May, 1896, for furnishing such Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes as may be ordered for the use of the Department, Postmasters, and the Postal Service during a period of one year, beginning on the 1st day of July, 1896. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above specified for the receipt thereof, otherwise they will not be considered. Blank forms of proposal, with full specifications, and samples of the envelopes, will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.
WM. L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y., MARCH 30, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., April 30, 1896, and then opened, for the construction of a Garbage Cremator. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Information furnished upon application to Lt. LUCAS, C. E., Quartermaster, U. S. A.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)
Foreign mails for the week ending May 2d will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.
WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")
THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller*, via Southampton and Bremen.
SATURDAY.—At 12:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 7 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take Printed Matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.
MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.
TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas and for Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 1 PM for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Petit Goave, per steamship Ardie; at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.
WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via

THE SCHOOLS OF THE STATE

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT CHARLES R. SKINNER.

Many of the Educational Problems of the Times Ably Discussed—Weakness of the Rural Districts in Their Public School Systems—The Law for the Training of Teachers an Admirable One—Growth of the Normal Schools.

ALBANY, April 28.—The forty-second annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the first under the administration of Superintendent Charles R. Skinner, was transmitted to the Legislature this morning. Superintendent Skinner asserts that the weakest point in our school system at present is school supervision. He advocates an educational qualification for School Commissioners, and does not think an increase of salary for Commissioners, though much to be desired, should be made until such qualification is required.

The weakness of the rural districts is graphically portrayed, and an earnest plea is made for the adoption of the township system, which will fix responsibility and without which the rural schools will undoubtedly continue to decline as in the past. Pending the adoption of a township system, the transportation of pupils from weaker to stronger districts is urged, and the power recommended to be given to a Trustee or Board of Trustees of a small district to contract with the authorities of another school district for such transportation and tuition. A strong argument is advanced that the teachers in all of the cities should be subject to examinations prescribed by the State Superintendent, and that no State money should be paid where State supervision and State examinations do not exist. Some abuses of the uniform examination system, especially in the matter of the hiring of teachers by Boards of Education, are pointed out and the remedy suggested. The uniform examination system has been voluntarily adopted by a majority of the cities of the State.

In view of the fact that, under the new Constitution of the State, the Assembly districts are increased to 150, and also that Cornell University, in accordance with this increase, voluntarily agrees to increase the number of State scholarships from 312 to 600, a State school of pedagogy is recommended to be established at Cornell for the training of graduates from higher institutions for positions in secondary schools and for superintendencies. Such an institution, it is argued, would only be a fair equivalent for the extra expense to which Cornell subjects itself, and would fulfill a demand which the State's educational growth imperatively creates.

The success of the law proposed by the Legislature of 1895, in reference to the training of the teachers (Chapter 1,031,) is dwelt upon and the statement made that at the National Educational Association in Denver this law was held by the best educators of the country as the greatest step in educational progress that has been made in a quarter of a century. The growth and development of the institutive work is shown and an extension of work of the institutes—especially the line of school law for the benefit of school authorities and Trustees—is earnestly recommended.

Attention is called to the tendency of modern times to overcrowd courses of study and to include much that is in no way essential to a thorough groundwork for a child's education. The teaching of a smattering of the "ologies and "isms" in the primary and grammar schools is severely condemned, and a more thorough education in English branches recommended. A more extended study of America history in all schools is also advocated.

The course of study for common schools, which has recently been placed under the direction of the State Department, and which is a revision and extension of the Commissioners' course of study, is shown to be productive of much good in the rural districts, inasmuch as, although elastic and not at all arbitrary, it gives such schools and teachers something definite at which to aim. The draining of the rural population into the cities is commented on, and suggestion made that instruction in the principles of agriculture might tend to a better appreciation on the part of the pupils of farm life, and perhaps arrest the decrease of rural population.

The vexed subject of temperance education is treated by Mr. Skinner somewhat at length. The legitimate end of the agitation, he declares, will be to drive the study of physiology as a science altogether from the lower grades of our schools, as an indelicate and dangerous subject. The power of the press in public education is fully commented upon, and the value of a pure newspaper in the home and community as an educating influence highly estimated, and its extension to the schoolroom advocated.

The growth of the normal schools of the State, and their advancement in entrance requirements and efficiency are declared to be in line with the educational progress of the country. The ultimate test of the work of the normal schools is declared to be the practical teaching ability of their graduates, and judged by that test the normal schools of the State of New-York have received the highest public approval, both in this State and others, for many years. A New-York State educational association is recommended, which shall be composed of various educational organizations now established in the State, and one meeting a year is advised.

This would take the place of the scattered meetings of the various associations and be productive of greater results. The inadequacy of teachers' salaries is commented on, and it is pointed out that the emoluments in the teaching profession are greatly inferior to those in other walks of life, and below the equitable compensation to which they are entitled. The growth of the observance of Arbor Day is noted, and the statement made that since 1888 there has been 145,241 trees planted about on school grounds.

The subject of school savings banks as tending to give the children an acquaintance of the value of money, its use, and its tendency to cause them to avoid the results of indiscriminate use of money, is commented on at length.

Runaway Chased by a Trolley Car.

A novel race took place on Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday between a runaway horse and a trolley car. The horse belonged to City Physician John R. Everett, who left it standing in front of a drug store. A trolley car of the Consolidated Traction Company's belt line frightened the horse, and it ran away. The motorman put on all the power at his command and kept abreast of the horse. DanielSmith, an iceman, sprang from the car and seized the horse by the head. He was unable to check the animal and was thrown to the ground and severely bruised. The horse continued running for two blocks, when it ran into a pocket between another trolley car and a coal cart and was stopped. It was found to be uninjured.

F. Rohlette Beaten and Robbed.

Frederick Rohlette, who collects rents for his sister, Mrs. Etienne Givernaud, a wealthy resident of Homestead, N. J., was found unconscious in a ditch near Becker's Cemetery, in North Bergen, N. J., early Sunday morning. He was discovered by two wheelmen who were on their way to Hackensack. He was taken to his home on the Hackensack Plank Road. When he revived he said that he left Union Hill at midnight to walk home. As he was passing the cemetery he was assaulted by two men. He had $300 in his pocket. The money was gone but a diamond pin in his scarf was not disturbed. There is no police force in North Bergen, and the affair was not reparted at Union Hill until yesterday. Mr. Rohlette can give no description of his assailants.

Santanelli's Subject to Awake.

Lyman Kilmer, who was placed in a hypnotic sleep by Santanelli, at the Olympia Theatre last Wednesday night, will be awakened to-night, after resting quietly for a full week. During all this time he has been closely watched by a committee of physicians, who declare that he has received no nourishment of any kind, and that the use of his organs has been entirely suspended. Some peculiar manifestations are expected when Kilmer is awakened. Santanelli promises to-night to give all the tests which he presented two weeks ago before a body of surgeons and physicians at the Herald Square Theatre.

LAWTON'S THEORY NOT UPHELD.

He Suggested that Feigenbaum Was "Jack the Ripper."

The suggestion by William S. Lawton that his client, Carl Ferdinand Feigenbaum, or Anton Zahn, who was put to death at Sing Sing Monday, for killing Juliana Hoffman, at 540 Sixth Street, this city, Sept. 1, 1894, may have been "Jack the Ripper," the Whitechapel murderer, was accepted by few as worthy of investigation.

Lawyer Lawton maintained nothing in his suggestion, and based it on his opinion that Feigenbaum had homicidal mania, his secretive and crafty nature, an unsatisfactory admission by Feigenbaum that he was in London when the crimes of "the Ripper" were committed, and an off-hand declaration by a physician that blood on the knife used to kill Mrs. Hoffman might have been on it for a year.

This theory is confronted with a declaration made by Dr. L. Forbes Winslow, the alienist, published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Sept. 1, 1895, that the Whitechapel murders were committed by a medical student of good family, whose mind was wrecked by study. His insanity took the form of religious fervor and homicidal impulse. He was found and incarcerated in a penal asylum. No anatomical murder occurred after his arrest.

"I do not like," said Hugh O. Pentecost, who was Mr. Lawton's associate in the defense of Feigenbaum, "to spoil a good story, but I take no stock in my colleague's story myself, while, as to facts, Mr. Lawton, of course, is able to tell more than I, as I only knew our client to talk to through an interpreter.

"In Feigenbaum I found nothing in his homicidal method to remind me of 'the Ripper.' Yes, one fact, perhaps—the absence of blood on him after the killing. Of course, as was brought out on the trial, he had an opportunity to wash himself at a sink, and a policeman said that at the First Avenue Station House Feigenbaum had what appeared to be blood on one of his hands.

"That Feigenbaum killed Mrs. Hoffman I haven't a particle of doubt. The motive for the crime never was clear. I believe that the theory of the People that my client was surprised while endeavoring to steal a small sum of money was an expedient.

"Feigenbaum was insane. I have no doubt of that, although Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald certified that he was sane. He was a somewhat curious individual, with no small amount of instruction, and he wrote me some excellent letters in German about his case when in prison. The handwriting was better than you could expect from a practical flower gardener, and the subject of the correspondence—the mythical Jacob Welbel, whom he accused of the murder—was well treated."

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, who prosecuted Feigenbaum, said:

"If it were proved that Feigenbaum was 'Jack the Ripper' it would not greatly surprise me, because I always considered him a cunning fellow, surrounded by a great deal of mystery, and his life history was never found out. So far as it was presented in court, it went back but a couple of years. Of course, the statement of Dr. Winslow about 'the Ripper' should receive the consideration it deserves. The case was an odd one, and the People had to furnish a motive for the murder. This was the money which was kept in Mrs. Hoffman's closet or trunk."

COMPETITION IN POSTER DESIGNS.

Prizes Offered by the Century Company for Best Work.

A competition open to amateurs as well as professional artists has been started by the Century Company for a design for a poster for its midsummer holiday number, to be issued in August.

Three prizes, $125, $75, and $50, have been offered, and it is hoped that in this way the magazine may rival its most famous poster, that of Napoleon, by Grasset of Paris.

Sketches may be submitted any time up to 5 o'clock to-morrow, and the results will be made known early next month. The choice of prize-winners will be left to a committee of three well-known artists.

In awarding the prizes ease of production and effectiveness from an advertising standpoint as well as artistic beauty will be considered. The designs must be capable of reproduction by lithographing or zinc plates in not more than four printings, and the size of the paper on which the poster will be printed will not be over 15 by 21 inches.

Another result of this competition may be an exhibition of competing designs, should the number of attractive designs warrant, and for this purpose the company reserves the right to retain all the drawings until Jan. 1, 1897, when they will be sent back to the artists.

AFFAIRS OF THE KEELY COMPANY.

Plan for New Organization with Greater Number of Shareholders.

Differences among those interested in the Keely Motor Company are said by the company's officers in this city to be in the way of speedy adjustment. They had so retarded the work that recourse was had to the stockholders, about 2,000 in number, for relief. A plan for reorganization was devised which covered all points in dispute. Returns from stockholders show that a majority approve the plan.

The Directors are thus authorized to smooth the way for future work by forming a new company with 500,000 shares of stock in place of 100,000 shares. Mr. Keeley will receive one-half the stock, out of which he will dispose of all claims against him for money advanced. The company will undertake to develop and utilize Mr. Keely's latest motor, which is said to be energized by vibration, in place of the old "etheric vapor."

President B. L. Ackerman says that a commercial engine is nearly ready, and that it will probably have its first public test on a street car. Official denial is given to the report that Astor or Vanderbilt money will be invested in the company. Indications some time ago that this might happen came to nothing.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

THE PLATFORM THE THING—Democrats think more about principles than candidates.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD—Record-breaking trial of the battleship Massachusetts.
LONDON AND PARIS FEARS—Bourgeois relied on Faure's support and is disappointed.
INDIANA THE NAVY'S PRIDE—Visitors throng the big battleship at Brooklyn Navy Yard.
SOUND-MONEY VICTORY—Chicago's leading Democrats are making many converts.
THE SITUATION IN CUBA—Spaniards violate civilized methods of warfare.
MAHATMAS FINISH WORK—End of the two days' session of the Theosophists.
A GRAND ARMY MEASURE—The "old soldiers" demanding millions from Congress.
QUAY'S BOOM LAUNCHED—McKinley's friends spoil the harmony of the occasion.
GRANT AND SOUND MONEY—Mr. Platt writes of the General's public services.
PEACE HOLDS HER COURT—Amity among nations is the arbitration convention's motto.
CLEVER CIRCUS HORSES—Superintendent Smith praises his equine pets.
DEATH WIND IN KANSAS—Killed five outright, fatally wounded three, hurt seventeen.
SHOULD BE PRESERVED—The Government may take the house where Lincoln died.
THE NEW OLYMPIC GAMES—How they impressed an American eye witness.
THE BIRTH OF OKLAHOMA—An energetic, successful people appealing for Statehood.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Diseases of the Potato, by Henry Stewart; The Culture of Corn; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also, for sale at THE TIMES Up Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
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JUDGE GAYNOR REVERSED

EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS' CONTRACT VALID.

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Vacated the Injunction Prohibiting the Purchase of the Uhlmann Charter for $200,000—The Contract Is a Proper One, It Says, and Justice Gaynor Was Wrong in His Conception of Facts.

The temporary injunction that was granted by Justice William J. Gaynor, in Brooklyn, restraining the Commissioners of the new East River Bridge from purchasing the Uhlmann bridge charter for $200,000 was vacated yesterday by the five Justices constituting the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Their opinion in part is as follows:

The plaintiff seeks to have this contract annulled on the ground (1) that it is illegal; (2) that it was entered into fraudulently and with the intent on the part of said Commissioners and said bridge company to defraud the cities of Brooklyn and New-York out of large sums of money and important and valuable rights and franchises; (3) that it constituted a waste of the public funds of said cities, in that an exclusive right was therein granted to the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company to use and operate a double line of railroad tracks upon said bridge, together with terminal facilities and grade connections, and also in that the franchise and right possessed by the bridge company and which it agreed to transfer and convey to the Commissioners were worthless and of no value.

These allegations will be considered in the order named:

(1) The legality of the purchase of the charter of the bridge company and all the rights and powers which that company possessed to construct and operate a bridge across the East River is not open to question. The power to purchase that charter by the Commissioners and the authority to sell the same by the bridge company is specifically delegated in the fifth section of the act which I have now quoted. The only limitation placed upon the exercise of the power to purchase is that the property and rights purchased shall relate to the bridge to be constructed by the Commissioners, and that the purchase shall have the express consent of the Mayors and Controllers of the respective cities. Both of these conditions are complied with in the contract entered into. Neither is there any question as to the legality of the clause in the contract in reference to the construction of two separate and independent railroad tracks for the use exclusively of elevated railroads, making the question solely as one of the power of the commission to contract.

The learned Judge who heard the case at Special Term treated this clause as one granting the use of the tracks exclusively to elevated railroads owned or to be owned or controlled by the bridge company, or in which it might have an interest. That the bridge company has the power to consolidate with a corporation operating an elevated railroad, and may thus acquire ownership or control in such a corporation, may be admitted. But the clause of the contract does not purport to grant the use of the tracks to any corporation. Its language is justification for saying that the provision favors the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company than that it favors the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. The clause relates to the use and construction of the bridge only, and has no relation to the operation or use of the railroad tracks after the bridge is completed. Section 5 of the law authorizing the construction of the bridge grants to the Commissioners the power to contract with any corporation to operate a railroad across said bridge if they shall determine that it be in the public interest. Such a power, if exercised at all, must be exercised during the period of construction, or before the act

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Some of the Sales Reported—The Offerings at Auction.

Mr. Charles L. Tiffany has sold to W. W. & T. M. Hall, at about $50,000, a plot 42 by 85 on the south side of Seventy-third Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues.

Messrs. Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Post estate, to Thomas P. Hornsey, three lots, each 25 by 86, on the east side of Riverside Drive, 600 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Mr. Harvey Murdock has arranged to build a series of detached houses on the plot, containing about nine lots, at Riverside Drive, Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets, recently reported sold to him by John H. Sutphen.

Messrs. Sonn Brothers have sold the five-story marble building 72 to 76 Walker Street to John Livingston, who gives in part payment up-town property.

A loan of $1,500,000 has been obtained on the proposed building and the land at the northeast corner of Broadway and Pearl Street, from an insurance company. The property was recently bought from the Central National Bank by a syndicate. The interest on the loan will be at the rate of 4¼ per cent. for the first year, and 4½ per cent. thereafter.

The Weld estate of Boston is said to be the purchaser of the property at 594 Broadway, recently reported sold.

Mr. Philip Braender has sold, at $14,000; the lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of the Boulevard, 110 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street.

The Harmonie Club property on Forty-second Street, facing Bryant Park, is to be disposed of because of the club's intention to remove from its present location. The property is held under a lease from the Livingston estate. It contains four lots.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Lawrence E. Prendegast to "Steve" Brodie, the bridge jumper, at about $50,000, the two five-story brownstone flats 163 and 165 East One Hundred and Second Street, each 25 by 70 by 100.

The Tomlinson Realty Company has sold for Frederick O. Johannesen, at about $32,000, the flat 203 West Eighty-fourth Street, 19 by 85 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold to A. A. Anderson, at $88,500, the five-story stone and brick store and lofts building 460 Broadway, 25x99.8, on the west side, 75 feet west of Mercer Street, 25 by 100. To Artemas B. Smith, at $16,750, he sold the three-story and basement brick building, with store, 94 Eighth Avenue, east side, 58½ feet south of Fifteenth Street, 19.4½ by 73.6. To Jeremiah Pangburn, at $36,100, he sold the 3-story 809 West Eleventh Street, north side, about 196 feet west of Washington Street, 365 and 367 being two four-story brick dwellings, each 20 by 93.2, and 369 being a four-story brick factory 30 by 93.2. To Norman A. Lawlor, at $6,000, he sold the frame double store and dwelling 151 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, east side, 114 feet north of East Third Street, 25 by 105.

Under foreclosure, Mr. Meyer also sold to the plaintiff, Josepha M. Young, executrix, at $15,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 75 West Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 80.5 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19.7 by 101.3 by 9.2 by 100.8½.

Much interest was shown in the executors' sale by Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, of the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 291 Fifth Avenue, east side, 74.2 feet north of Thirtieth Street, 24.8 by 100. The bidding began at $100,000. There were sixty-six bids before the property was finally knocked down at $142,250, to Mr. Ian Carnochan, who is supposed to represent Cleveland Bryce, the recent purchaser of the adjoining property. The New-York Realty Company bid up to $142,000 for the property.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son also sold to Thomas Dooner, at $30,000, the five-story mansard roof English basement dwelling 45 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 193.3 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 92, and to E. W. Horton, at $23,000, the three-story brick stable 148 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 73.8 by 25.1 by 71.8.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold to Mrs. Louisa Freese, at $3,100, the plot, 37.6 by 100, on the south side of Woody Crest Avenue, 87.8 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

For Mr. James L. Wells, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Allen G. Macdonnell, at $800, Plot 205 of the Williams estate, at Williams's Bridge; and to the plaintiff, Edward V. Huyton, Plots 173 and 178, at $800 and $750, respectively.

Mr. William Kennelly sold to Owen Healy, at $6,500, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 635 East Eleventh Street, north side, 193.8 feet west of Avenue C, 16.8 by 103.3.

On Monday, Mr Peter F. Meyer sold, in partition, the remainder of the George G. Sickles property at New-Rochelle. The homestead, with 109 913-1,000 acres, went to Samuel Green at $520 per acre. Mr. Green also bought, at $1,775, the plot, 136.62 by 175.04 by 140.15 by 175 on the north side of Lockwood Avenue, 200 feet west of North Street. The northeast corner of Spring Street and Lockwood Avenue, 100 by 175 by 101.20 by 175, went to Mrs. A. Denham at $1,270. A plot, 100 by 200, on the north side of Lockwood Avenue, 108 feet west of Spring Street, was sold to F. A. Steele at $1,300. Two plots on the south side of Sickles Avenue, 345.84 feet west of North Street, each 100 by about 160, went to Charles H. Young at $1,440 and $1,425, respectively. Two plots immediately opposite on Sickles Avenue, each 100 by about 160 to 134 deep, went to Peter Doern at $1,040 each. Four plots, each 100 by 150, on the south side of Sickles Avenue, 100 feet west of Spring Street, went to John D. Heins at $910 each. A plot 100 by 150, 100 feet west, went to Mrs. A. Denham at $1150. Four plots opposite on the north side of Sickles Avenue were sold to C. E. Kene at $425 each. Mr Kene also secured, at $410, an irregular plot adjoining on the west. Samuel Green obtained, at $1,015, two irregular shaped plots adjoining to the southwest on Sickles Avenue. To Mrs. A. Denham, at $1,670, was sold a plot, 121.17 by 450 by 106 by 498, at the southwest corner of North Street and Peters Road, with buildings.

The sales at auction set down for today, to take place at 111 Broadway unless otherwise stated, are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, F. H. Richmond, referee, Morris Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, extending to Fleetwood Avenue, 75 by 203.75 by 75 by 204 5-10, one and two story frame dwellings. Due on judgment $6,570.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, C. W. Hartridge, referee, southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $16,825.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis F. Post, referee, 2d East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,570.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sale, lot, 25 by 91.6 by 25.3½ by 105.3, on south side of Prescott Avenue, 239.2 feet east of Bolton Road.

At 59 Liberty Street—By George R. Read, auction sale, 435 to 439 West Broadway and 140 and 142 Prince Street, forming southeast corner, 50 by 70, five-story and basement brick building; also, 138 Prince Street, adjoining, 25 by 101, six-story and basement brick building.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., executors and auction sales, as follows: Leasehold of 490 to 502 Cherry Street, north side, 22 feet east of Corlears Street, 154 by 50, six-story brick factory; also, 41 Cherry Street, south side, about 46.8 feet west of Roosevelt Street, 16.2 by 74 by 15.7 by 74, three-story brick-front frame building, with store; also, 472 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, south side, 151.3 feet west of Seventh Avenue 16.7 by 100, two-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling; also, plot, 200 by 100, on north side of Lawrence Avenue, Parkville, 500 feet east of Third Street, with two-story frame dwelling, and plot adjoining in rear on Webster Avenue, and lot 111, with stable, carriage house, and barn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Recorded Leases.

BALDWIN, Nathan A., as Commissioner, to Elijah Miller; 213 Monroe St, 3 years $550, $600

CHURCHILL, George W., to Michael Tinneran; 499 10th Av, 1 year, &c..... 1,200

DIERSEN, Mary, to John Warneke; 816 Columbus Av, 5 years..... 1,200

DONALD, Henry W., to Peter Kress; 917 3d Av, 3 years..... 1,400

DUNSEITH, Maria, to Frederick W. Merk; 350 West 42d St, 5 years..... 1,100

FEDDEROLL, Rudolph, to Abram Busch; 267 West 35th St, 3 years..... 750

FLEISCH, Jacob H., to W. H. Baker & Co; w s of Hudson St, 33.6 ft s of West 10th St, 3 years..... 4,500

HANSCOM, Catharine L., to Robert Reid; 115 West 125th St, 5 years..... 1,800

JENNY, Gustave A., to John J. Gannon and another; 2,020 7th Av, 5 1-16 years..... 1,500 to 1,800

MARKEY, Elizabeth, to Jefferson E. Thumm; 300 West 10th St, 4 years..... 500

NEW, Jacob, to Robert Reid; 24 to 34 New Chambers St, 5¼ years..... 1,600

O'DEA, Catharine, to William Drescher and another; 631 Columbus Av, 3 years. 1,080

KLEMANN, Marie, to Arthur Gorsch; 209 and 211 East 42d St, 3 1-12 years..... 2,000

SPELLMAN, John H., to Cronin & Murphy; 2 Chambers St, 5 years..... 4,000

THE MINISTERS, ELDERS, &c., of the Protestant Dutch Church of New-York, to Gustav Lanter; 155 William St, 21 years 1,725

Recorded Mortgages.

AMERICAN LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY to the State Trust Company; n s of Barclay St, 28.9 ft e of West Broadway; also all rights, franchises, &c.; bonds... $1,000,000

ADDICKS, Fredericka R., to Marcus B. and George C. Heilner; s s of Horatio St, 150 ft w of West St, installments..... 2,538

BACHRACH, Babetta, to Martin McCord; e s of 2d Av, 75.8 ft n of 93d St, 3 years 14,000

BROOKER, William E., and Isaac L. Dunn to Jane Cowen; s s of Tremont Av, 175.8 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years, (five mortgages) 14,800

BRIGHT, Edward and Leslie, and wives to Real Estate Trust Company; s s of 58th St, 142 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 25,000

CAUFFIELD, Martin, and wife to Jacob Messner; s s of 67th St, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 6,000

CORBIN, James R., to Elizabeth Finck; 314 West 51st St, 3 years..... 25,000

SAME to Samuel Huston; same property, 3 5-12 years..... 5,000

CRONIN, William F., to executors of Bernard Stern; e s of 7th Av, extends from 112th to 113th St, 2 1-12 years, (two mortgages)..... 100,000

SAME to Stern Brothers; w s of St. Nicholas Av, extends from 112th to 113th St, 2½ years, (two mortgages)..... 90,000

SAME to same; s s of 113th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 2 1-12 years, (two mortgages)... 41,000

SAME to same; n s of 112th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 2 1-12 years, (three mortgages) 53,000

SAME to Frederick G. Potter; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 113th St, 2 1-12 years 9,000

CUNNINGHAM, Martha M. del B., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 118th St and 119th St, s s, 150 ft w of Morningside Av, 1 year..... 2,000

CAMPBELL, Margaret, to E. Ellery Anderson; e s of Madison Av, 25.4 ft n of 110th St, 5 years..... 13,800

CANNON, Margaret J., and husband to John Bussing, Jr.; s s of North Oak Drive, Lot 50, map of Bronxwood Park, 1 year 400

CORSA, Samuel, and wife to Herman H. W. Neslage; n s of 27th St, 81.10 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 1

CHASE, Henry H., to Stevenson Towle; n s of 113th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 1-3 years..... 3,000

CHAMBERS, William F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 56th St, 132.3 ft w of Broadway, 3 years 14,000

SAME to same; 236 West 55th St, note. 12,000

DEMMERY, Patrick, and wife to the executors of Richard M. Hunt; n s of 106th St, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years. 3,250

SAME to John H. Oeters; same property; 6 months 26,000

FIELDS, Leopold, to Leopold Heilinger; n s of 79th St, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.. 5,000

FOWLER, Jacob, to executors of John Holzderber, deceased; s s of 35th St, 345 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years..... 4,000

SAME to Thekla Rohe; same property, 3 years 8,000

FLANDERS, Louis, to Frederick A. Stein; 203 and 205 Elm St, and 22 and 24 Marion St, 2 years..... 3,000

DOYLE, Annie C., to Elizabeth Haney; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 150th St, 1 year..... 4,500

FISHER, Frank, and others to Mary R. Maithy; 439 West 43d St, 1½ years..... 20,000

GRELLER, Charles A., to Daniel McNeirney; n s of 145th St, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 5 years..... 7,000

GREEN, George W., and wife to E. E. Anderson, committee of J. G. Coster; n s of Perry St, 213 ft e of Bleecker St, 5 years..... 2,500

HESS, Jacob, to Charles K. O'Neill; n s of 183d St, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 6 months 15,000

HOFHEIMER, Nathan, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 76th St, 59 ft w of Madison Av, 183½ years..... 1,500

HOTCHKISS, Frederick W., to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company of New-York; s s of 125th St, 272 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 34,000

HARPER, Mary A., to United States Trust Company of New-York; 85 to 89 Liberty St, ½ part, 1 year..... 560,000

HAMILTON, William L., and wife to Sarah W. Gilbert; n s of 88th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 24,000

JENCKS, Francis M., and wife to Francis P. Furnald; n s of 92d St, 100 ft e of West End Av, demand..... 22,000

KREHS, Henry, and wife to North River Savings Bank; n s of 67th St, 150 ft w of 11th Av, installments..... 25,000

SAME to Morris Beck; same property, 1 year 11,000

LOTZE, Elise, to Carl Fischer; s s of 33d St, 350 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 2,900

MURPHY, William J., and wife to Kate Seiferd; s e s of Avenue C, Lot 197, map of Prospect Hill estate and other property, ½ part, 3 years..... 5,000

KUHNEMANN, Christiana, to Charles Miller; n s of 123d St, 275 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years..... 200

MOSBACHER, Rose, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of 10th Av and 38th St, 5 years..... 1,200

SAME to Jeannette Gunther; same property, 5 years..... 11,000

NEILL, David and wife, to Thomas Curphy; Lot 393, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 8,000

SAME to Maria B. Starbuck; Lot 392, same map, 3 years..... 3,000

SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 392 and 393, map of Section A, Vyse estate, two mortgages, installments..... 3,000

MURPHY, John T., and wife, to Mary J. Wood; e s of Keppler Av, 40 feet s of Kemble Street, 3 years..... 1,650

MAHONEY, Elizabeth J., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 846 1st Av, 3 years..... 800

SAME to same; same property, 1 year... 13,000

MAHONEY, Denis J., and others, to same; 848 1st Av, 3 years..... 2,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year... 13,000

McKEEN, John R., to Peter J. F. Smith; 199 Elm St, 1 year..... 2,000

MOSBACHER, Rose, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 207 West 138th St, 5 years 1,000

NEVILLE, Richard, to Herman Rohrs; s w corner of Brook Av and 135th St, 10 months 8,000

NEWBORG, David L., and wife, to The Manhattan Savings Institution; n e corner Mercer and 44th Sts, 10 years..... 7,000

ODELL, Magdalena, and Adelaide Teagle bue; w s of 3d St, 100 feet s of 10th Av, (William's bridge,) 3 years..... 80,000

PINCHBECK, George W., to executors of D. Joseph Mellz; 29.6th acres of meadow land at Old Creek, near rock and stump on Ludlow farm, &c., Westchester, 3 years..... 4,000

ROHRS, Maria M., executrix of Frederick Rohrs, to Daniel Quigley; s s of 126th St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, demand..... 30,000

RYAN, Mary B., to Mary A. Byrne; 425 West 52d St, 1 year..... 372

STEVENS, M. Elizabeth, to Joseph H. Jones; n s of 19th Av, 80 ft e of 2d St, 1 year 1,000

SAWYER, Flora, to Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association; w s of Wooster St, 100 ft s of Bleecker St, 5 years..... 500

SAME to Murray Hill Bank; same property, 6 months, 2 mortgages..... 150,000

SAME to John M. Cornell; same property, 6 months..... 30,000

SAME to David E. Oppenheimer; same property, 6 months..... 14,442

WALTER, Martin, to Aletta Kreemer, w s of Washington Av, 125 ft s of Talmadge St, 3 years..... 5,000

WATERS, Maria T., and others to Charles E. Hall; s s of 134th St, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 1,000

WAGNER, Aaron J. Bach, to 79 and 81 Nassau St, 1 year..... 16,000

WATT, Archibald, and wife to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 140th St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 53,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASH, Mark, to Abarham Glauber..... $20,000

ARNDTSTEIN, Moses, to William Dannheim 11,000

BOWDEN, Elizabeth D., administratrix of A. Bowden, to G. J. Sproull, trustee. 7,400

COFFIN, Edmund, to John Sloane, executor, &c., of Samuel Sloane..... --

EARLY, Edward, to Mary E. and Annie Early 7,500

HAMILTON, Jane M., and others, executors, to George J. Hamilton, to Jane M. Hamilton 1

JENCKS, Francis M., to Francis P. Furnald 3,000

MORGENTHAU, Henry, to Alfred Siegman 1

MYERS, Samuel, to Leah Myer..... 18,000

ROBERT, Caroline R., to Sarah J. Burby. 1,000

SECURITY COMPANY, a corporation, executor of Eliza A. Stedman, to Francis L. Stedman 5,000

SAME to Margaret N. Wood, guardian of same 8,300

SCOTT, Walter, administrator of William Scott, to George Gamgee..... 5,500

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK OF Albany to Samuel H. Smith..... 1

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMpany of New-York to executors of Bernhard Stern 50,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to George Farrelly, guardian of Mary Farrelly, &c..... 100,000

VOORHEES, Mary, guardian of Mary G. Voorhees, to Mary G. Voorhees..... 11,000

Lis Pendens.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 18.5 ft n of 120th St, 15x80; John F. Lynch against Lillie E. Henderson, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BATHGATE AV, e s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100x95; Otto Freyberg against Helena Mahler and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

216TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 50x— to 215th St; Frank Leslie against Arnold Lustig and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

216TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 50x— to 215th St; same against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BROADWAY, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 50x 150; same against same, (foreclosure of mortgages.)

INWOOD ST, Lots 43, 44, and 45, map property of Abraham R. Van Nest, at Inwood, Twelfth Ward, 75x100; same against George W. Vultee, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

148TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100x99.11; George Mackenzie against Lizzie C. Brettell, (warrant of attachment.)

11TH AV, e s, 50 ft n of 173d St, 50x100; Emma A. Fulton against Anna M. Bunce and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

CHERRY ST, 232 to 236; Department of Buildings, City of New-York, against Herman Wertheim, (violation of building law.)

MADISON AV, 845, n s of 80th St, 80.6 ft w of 4th Av, 20.6x102.2; 181st St, s s, 25 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x irregular to King's Bridge Road x70x irregular; Audubon Av, s e corner of 175th St, 94.8x145; 9th Av, w s, 24.11 ft, s of 211th St, 50x100, ½ part; n e s of 206th St, 175 ft s e of 10th Av, 75x99.11 and other parcels of property; Fritz Jaburg and others against Abraham Lichtenstein and others, (action to set aside transfers, conveyances, and mortgages.)

28D ST, n s, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, 75x98.9; The New-York Savings Bank against John Dwyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed Yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100x95; Otto Freyberg against Helena Mahler, owner; Michael Mahler, contractor $280

LEXINGTON AV and 121st St, n e corner, being 1,991 and 1,993 Lexington Av and 145 and 147 East 121st St; Crane Company against Margaret A. Smith and Charles Bichtermann, owners; John Elder, Jr., and Charles Bichterman, contractors 435

ALLEN ST, 155; Tremel & Fuchs against the Rhinelander estate, owner; Otto Urnstein, lessee and contractor..... 900

60TH ST, 121 West; John E. Lufburrow against Joseph F. Ismay, owner and contractor 64

CROSBY ST, 45 and 47; N. Bois against Isaac L. Smith, owner and contractor.. 308

125TH ST, 119 to 125 East; Caspar Ibs against Joseph Aschauer, owner; J. Suhr, contractor 518

VYSE ST, e s, 150 ft n of 172d St, 25x irregular; Candee & Smith against Henry H. Neuhardt, owner and contractor..... 61

LONGFELLOW AND JENNINGS STS, s w corner, 100x100; same against same, owner and contractor..... 235

8TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Avenue C, 20x 46; Salzmann & Freitag against Mrs. Hanna M. Hurbert, owner; Alexander C. McCone, contractor..... 310

98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; John R. Setz against Peter and Johanna Saltuary, owners and contractors..... 75

153D ST, 506 West; John W. Mitchell against St. Catharine's Roman Catholic Church, owner and contractor..... 380

ADMIRAL NORTON DETACHED.

He Will Give Up Command of the South Atlantic Station.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Rear Admiral C. S. Norton has been detached from the command of the South Atlantic Station and directed to return home. He will have one month's leave of absence from his arrival in the United States. Commodore Howell is understood to be slated to succeed him.

A change also occurred to-day in the inspectorship of the Sixth Lighthouse District, which embraces all aids to navigation on the sea coast, bays, sounds, harbors, rivers, and other tidal waters of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, between New River Inlet, N. C., and Jupiter Inlet Light Station, Fla. Commander M. L. C. Mackenzie is detached as Inspector and ordered to a course at the Naval War College June 1. He will be succeeded by Lieut. Commander S. M. Ackley, who is at present engaged in ordnance instruction in this city. Commander Ackley will leave his present duties May 4, and assume the inspectorship May 25.

Commander W. H. Brownson has three months' leave abroad.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

will sell at AUCTION at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

TUESDAY, May 5th.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

681 FIFTH AVENUE

AND

NO. 2 EAST 54TH STREET.

To close Estate of Allen Dodworth, deceased.

NO. 681 5TH AVENUE, the very valuable and extra-deep plot, with frontage of 42 feet on 5th Avenue by 125 feet in depth, with four-story brownstone-front house thereon and two-story brick stable on rear, with an 8-foot carriageway extending to side street, and known as **NO. 2 EAST 54TH ST.**

70 per cent. may remain on mortgage at 4½ per cent.

GEORGE W. STEPHENS, ESQ., Attorney for Executor.

Permits, maps, and all particulars from ATTORNEY, 132 Nassau St., or AUCTIONEER, 111 Broadway, (Telephone 3,949 Cortlandt.)

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, April 29th, 1896,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock noon.

THE VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY

S. E. Cor. of West Broadway & Prince St.,

No. 138 PRINCE STREET,

6-story building, 25 feet x101 feet.

Nos. 140 AND 142 PRINCE ST.

5-story building, 50 feet x101 feet.

Leased at $17,000 to U. S. Government and other tenants.

Mortgage, $135,000 at five per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the office of H. S. Abbot, 1,122 Broadway, corner 25th St., or of the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt. (5243.)

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction,

TUESDAY, MAY 5th, 1896,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock noon,

ABSOLUTE SALE

OF THE VALUABLE PLOT OF LOTS,

180 feet front by 100 feet 5 inches deep on the

Northerly Side of West 70th St.,

and 220 feet west of West End Avenue. The property will be sold subject to mortgages amounting to $50,000 at 5 per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St., 1 Madison Av. (5263) Telephone, 1442 Cortlandt.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER,

At 59 Liberty St., Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room,

TUESDAY, MAY 5, NOON.

ABSOLUTE SALE,

31 CHOICE LOTS,

Southern Boulevard,

134TH AND 135TH STS.,

23d Ward, New-York City.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n. s., 75 ft. east of Brook Av., 3 lots.

134TH ST., s. s., 188 ft. east Brook Av., 8 lots.

134TH ST., n. s., 278 ft. east Southern Boulevard, 6 lots

135TH ST., s. s., 75 ft. east Brook Av., 8 lots.

136TH ST., s. s., 198 ft. east Southern Boulevard, 6 lots.

Near L station and on line of trolley; paved and sewered streets; fine location; rapidly improving neighborhood.

TERMS LIBERAL; TITLES GUARANTEED

free of cost to each purchaser of policy of Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Maps and full particulars with Port Morris Land Improvement Company, and with the Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auct'rs, will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, April 29, At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

To close an estate.

490 TO 502 CHERRY ST.,

adjoining northeast corner Corlears St. 6-story brick factory building, 154 ft. on street x50 ft deep.

Ambrose K. Ely Leasehold, 20 years from December 1, 1886, with renewal. Ground rent, $1,750 for first ten years; $2,000 for next ten years; taxes, assessments, and water rates.

EDWARD S. CLINCH, Esq., Atty., 115 B'way. Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

will sell at auction on the premises,

THURSDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1896,

At 12 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The 3-story brick front and rear houses and lots

NO. 72 GROVE STREET,

near West 4th St.

Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 24 Pine St. (917)

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY AT A LOW RENT for four months or less, beautifully furnished house in 37th St. Excellent, Box 324 Times, Up Town.

TO RENT—The lower part of private house; furnished or unfurnished; price moderate. P. J. M., 1,242 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

has moved its principal office in the City of New York from 55 LIBERTY ST. to

146 Broadway,

Southeast corner Liberty Street, Old MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.

has moved its New York office from 55 LIBERTY STREET to

146 Broadway.

TO LET

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES.

Excellent light rooms with access to working library.

ADDRESS

JOHN C. WHITNEY, AUDITOR,

NEW-YORK LIFE BUILDING,

346 BROADWAY.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

53d St., 20 ft., $40,500. **56th St.**, good order, $50,000. **57th St.**, medium sized, $50,000. **58th St.**, 25 ft., $87,500. **61st St.**, 19 ft., $28,000. **65th St.**, 19 ft., $25,250. **67th St.**, 25 ft., $65,000. **64th St.**, 21 ft., $42,500. **Sunny corner in 60's**, 22 ft., great bargain.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,

500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

MONEY TO LOAN.

4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.

For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,

146 B'way, cor. Liberty St. LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

4 and 6 Warren St.

AN EXTRA WIDE DWELLING, 326 WEST 76th St. (new) just finished by builder, superior construction and location; always open for inspection.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Central Park Apartments.

Madrid, Grenada, Barcelona, Lisbon, Salamanca, Valencia, Cordova, Toledo, Central Park South, (59th St.,) 58th St., and 7th Av. Company's office in buildings.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., 58th St. and 7th Av., and 55 Liberty St., NEW-YORK. 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

FOR RENT—A very desirable apartment at 101 Park Av. Apply janitor.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

1,418 BROADWAY.—Desirable 9-room flat; elevator; all modern improvements; light all around. Apply to janitor.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

KEMP BUILDING

Corner William and Cedar Streets.

A light, handsome, well-ventilated suite of offices; modern conveniences; 4,000 square feet. Suitable for Banking, Insurance, Lawyers, etc. East, west, and southern exposure; will divide to suit tenant.

Apply to JANITOR, on premises.

TO LET—The corner store and basement room 76 6th Av., corner Waverley Place; good business stand; also first floor of three rooms at 133 Waverley Place; immediate possession. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 86 4th Av.

TO LET—The store 8 Bowery; good stand for business; immediate possession. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 86 4th Av.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

AT WOODCLIFF ON HUDSON, Opposite West 79th St.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 20 ROOMS, WITH MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

TO RENT FOR SEASON OR FOR THE YEAR.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Trolley cars every ten minutes from Weehawken Ferry.

For particulars inquire at 10 Barclay St., FAIRCHILD & YORAN, 171 Broadway, N. Y. City, or of the agent, at station, on property.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, Monmouth Beach, Shrewsbury River, N. J.

D. B. KEELER, Jr.,

9 Pine St., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.

J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

CAPE COD, WYCHMERE.—Summer Cottages; Harwichport, completely furnished; sanitary plumbing; warm sea bathing; forest; rentals $200 up; circular. J., 71 East 87th.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN BRADY, plaintiff, against SALVATORE GALLO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 31st day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of April, 1896, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, between Second and Third Avenues and between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, and bounded as follows: Northerly in front by One Hundred and Fourth Street; southerly in the rear by the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Third Street and One Hundred and Fourth Streets; easterly by a line drawn parallel with Second Avenue at the distance of one hundred and fifty feet westerly therefrom, and westerly by a like parallel line distant one hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from Second Avenue; being twenty-five feet in width, front and rear, and one hundred feet and eleven inches in depth on each side, being the same premises conveyed to Pincus Lowenfeld by John Brady and Hannah, his wife, by deed bearing date the third day of June, 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the same day, in block series, (Conveyances,) Section Six, Liber 24, Page 421, and indexed under block Number 1653 on the Land Map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 7th, 1896. LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 3 Chambers Street, New-York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, plaintiff, against FELICITA GOVIN DE CARRILLO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an Interlocutory Judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fourteenth day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following-described premises, namely:

FIRST PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the said City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant five hundred feet westerly from the point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of the Seventh Avenue with the southerly line of Twenty-fifth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred and nine feet and six inches; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-fifth Street fifteen feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred and nine feet and six inches, and thence along the southerly line of Twenty-fifth Street fifteen feet, to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Felix Govin y Pinto by deed dated the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1293 of Conveyances, Page 635, on the thirty-first day of July, 1874.

SECOND PARCEL.

All that certain house and lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, between the Sixth and Seventh Avenues, in the Twentieth Ward of the said City of New-York, which said lot is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point distant three hundred and eighty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Sixth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, at the centre of a party wall, running thence westerly along the southerly line of Twenty-seventh Street twenty feet to the centre of a certain other party wall; thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred and seventy-eight feet nine inches; thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-se

LIEUT. LANG'S LEAVE EXTENDED.

His Application for Retirement Still in Abeyance.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Second Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, Second Artillery, the young army officer whose case has been much commented upon, has been granted an extension of his sick leave for one month. Lieut. Lang's application for retirement is still in abeyance, but on the expiration of the extended leave he will be subjected to another examination to determine his mental and physical condition.

His wife has been at the War Department recently in company with Representative Burton of Ohio, who appointed Lang to the Military Academy, and she is apparently as anxious as her husband to have his application for retirement acted on favorably.

Lieut. Lang was married on the day of his graduation to the daughter of a Commissary Sergeant at West Point. Later, Lieut. Lang and his bride came into public view through scandalous happenings about their residence, and allegations that the young couple were snubbed by army society. Lieut. Lang's application for retirement on account of illness was not granted, but he was given sick leave. The medical report of the examination shows that he is suffering from some nervous complaint.

SHOT A GIRL IN THE SCHOOLROOM.

A Revolver Accidentally Discharged in the Hands of a Small Boy.

BURLINGTON, N. J., April 28.—The public school at Beverly was thrown into a state of intense excitemen. yesterday, when Archie Irwin, one of the smallest boys in the school, pulled a revolver from his pocket and began to handle it in a careless manner. Before the teacher could secure the weapon it went off, and a little girl sitting opposite Irwin screamed and fell to the floor with a bullet in her head. She was Mamie Wright.

The teacher quickly picked the injured one up and a physician was summoned. The bullet made a scalp wound, and the little girl is not in a serious condition. The shooting was entirely accidental, and other than being deprived of his pistol the boy will not be punished. Archie had carried the weapon some time, and last Sunday he frightened a number of scholars in the Sabbath-school with it.

Pompey Survives His Master.

SARATOGO, N. Y., April 28.—Pompey, once a famous roadster, and now over twenty years old, who for several years has been a pensioner on ex-Supervisor James B. Bailey's farm in Old Saratoga, has outlived his master, Gerard Walton, who died Sunday at 16 East Twenty-eighth Street, New-York City. Pompey and his owner were inseparable for many years. When the horse became incapacitated by reason of age Mr. Walton, who passed his Summers here, made a generous allowance annually for the care and comfort of the horse on the Bailey farm. Pompey is still in comparatively fair condition. The body of Mr. Walton reached here this afternoon and was buried in the family plot in Greenridge Cemetery. Mr. Walton was the last of Judge Henry Walton's family. Woodlawn, the family seat, named by Judge Walton, and where Gerard Walton was born seventy years ago, now forms a part of the country seat of ex-Judge Henry Hilton of New-York City.

Navy Promotions and Retirements.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The President has acted on a number of cases concerning promotions and retirements in the Navy. As a result the following officers will be promoted to the next higher grades: Commander Colby M. Chester, Lieutenant Commander Frederick W. Crocker, Lieut. Arthur E. Sieverg, Ensign John T. McGunness, Lieut. Frank W. Kellogg, Ensign Charles W. Fahs, Surgeon William S. Farwell, Surgeon John C. Wise, Assistant Surgeon John M. Moore. Lieut. Samuel Seabury and Lieut. Hanson R. Tyler will be placed on the retired list.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The failure of L. Kahner & Co., cigar manufacturers, of 202 East One Hundredth Street, has caused considerable comment in the tobacco trade, and a number of creditors took legal proceedings yesterday to protect their claims. The Sheriff received an attachment for $18,611 in favor of C. H. Spitzner & Son for leaf tobacco sold to the firm on the strength of a statement made in January. It is said, by the firm that it was worth $15,000 and only $30,000. Sigmund Rothschild & Brother also obtained a writ of replevin against the firm for $7,134 for tobacco recently sold.

—Thomas J. Swanton, cashier of the Commercial Bank of Rochester, N. Y., has been appointed receiver in a foreclosure action against the Bracket House property, an old landmark in Rochester, which for many years before the New-York Central Railroad station was moved, was valuable. The plant is now owned by Moses Foltz, a Buffalo man. There are four mortgages on the property, aggregating $94,600.

—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the place of business of I. Altschul & Son, manufacturers of wrappers, at 41 Wooster Street, on a claim from Herman Joseph for $317. Mr. Joseph said he could not tell how much the firm owes. Goods were returned to various creditors yesterday, and outstanding accounts were transferred to certain other creditors.

—The Cumnock Coal Company, formerly the Langdon Henszey Company, at Cumnock, Chatham County, N. C., has gone into a receiver's hands. Judge Seymour of the United States District Court has appointed Samuel Z. Henszey receiver. The company has been embarrassed ever since the explosion last December, in which forty persons were killed.

—Judgments were entered yesterday against John Bieregal, liquor dealer, at 73 New Chambers Street, for $8,011, and against Thomas E. Higgins, liquor dealer, at 2,125 Eighth Avenue, for $3,104, both in favor of the J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company, the former claim being for money loaned on a chattel mortgage, and the latter on a note.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $1,770 against the New-York Photogravure Company of 137 West Twenty-third Street in favor of William Hogencamp. There are several other claims, aggregating $1,000, in the Sheriff's hands against the company.

—Segeiken Brothers, grocers, at 149 West Thirty-first Street, yesterday confessed judgment for $973 in favor of the J. H. Mohlman Company for merchandise, and the Sheriff is in charge of their store.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $439 against Isidor and Morris Hess, doing business in dry goods at 1,500 Second Avenue as Hess Brothers, in favor of Bernard Weil.

—Louis Hess has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Patrick E. Carroll of 28 Ridge Street on the application of William Kelly

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By reliable woman, one son, to take care of private house for Summer or longer; reference; no cards. Address, by letter, Mrs. Ryan, 694 3d Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—A former employer wishes to find for a trustworthy man and wife a house to take care of for the Summer, or longer. Apply, from 10 to 1, at 49 East 20th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By highly respectable widow, gentleman's house or bachelor's apartments to care for for the Summer; has a daughter; highest reference. English, 422 Columbus Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable married woman to take care of house or bachelor's apartments; no children. Mrs. Hammond, 213 East 36th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable widow woman, care of private house for Summer; best references. Mrs. Kerr, 337 East 37th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By respectable widow for the Summer or longer. Call, Wednesday, from 9 to 2, at 75 Park Av., last employer's.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has best city reference. 165 East 32d St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city references. 301 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; two years' city reference. 491 Western Boulevard.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; best city reference; city or country. 317 East 60th St. McDonald.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city references. N., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl for chamberwork and washing; best reference. 340 West 49th St., first floor; Kiernan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; would assist with waiting; best city references. M. M., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in private family; city or country; good city references. 153 East 31st St., Frind's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; good city reference. 770 Amsterdam Av.; Rice's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; best city references. Box 251 1,388 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and do plain sewing; three years' best city references. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and seamstress; would go as chambermaid and seamstress in small family; first-class city reference; no objection to country. Mrs. J. S. Molloy, 302 West 134th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; smart, willing, and obliging; neat worker; city or country; personal city reference; Irish girl. 215 East 74th St., two flights.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; private family; city or country. 175 East 123d St., Dillon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; willing and obliging; no objections to country. Call, from 10 till 2, at 200 East 73d St.; McQueeny's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; no cards. Call, two days, 431 West 42d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid and to assist with waiting; best city reference; city or country; no cards. 423 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; personal reference. 168 Amsterdam Av., Johnson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady not keeping house, for the Summer wishes to secure a situation for her chambermaid; or as parlormaid. 898 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can be highly recommended by former employers. 213 West 75th St. Manning.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady; in private family; good city reference. A. C., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or care for grown children. 220 East 88th St.; ring Ellacott's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, trustworthy young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 328 East 55th St., Donlin's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—Would help with washing; has the best of reference; a short distance in country. 1,000 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent Protestant chambermaid or parlormaid; assist with any other work. Present employer's, 721 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or maid to grown children. Call, Wednesday, 605 8th Av.; ring bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—First class; best city references; city or country. M., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 1,158 3d Av., store.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; best city reference. 906 6th Av., Mulligan's (third) bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; three years' reference. 319 East 31st St., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and to assist with sewing; three years' best city reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By North German girl as chambermaid and to sewing; A1 references. 1,871 2d Av., candy store.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Competent; willing and obliging; good city reference. Ryan, 201 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress; go short distance in the country. 315 West 20th St., first floor, rear.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a German girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. 214 East 95th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an excellent chambermaid and waitress; first-class city reference. 262 West 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good reference. Ring Mahler's bell. 205 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family. 675 3d Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; six years' city references. B., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Will assist with children. Present employer's, 15 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; willing to assist with other work. 8 East 56th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By young German lady as companion for traveling; educated; 18 years old; no objection to children; speaks English fluently. K. W., Advertising Agency, 215 Washington St., Hoboken.

COMPANION.—By a well-recommended young lady, aged 38, highest respectability, as companion to Israelitish lady of mature years. A., Box 203 Times.

COMPANION.—By young well-educated German as companion; no objection to travel. K. R., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION.—As useful companion to invalid or elderly lady; best city reference given. F. M. R., 774 West End Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; good baker; city reference; wages, $30. 300 West 129th St.; McColough's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry; no objections to country; personal reference. Campbell, 409 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best references; country preferred. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in small private family; willing to do coarse washing; city or country; personal city reference. 209 East 28th St.

COOK and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class cook; good manager; best city reference; also seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 135 West 51st St., first bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; willing to go to the country for the Summer; disengaged May 1; best reference. H. H., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in small private family; willing to do plain washing. A. P., care of Mrs. Wheeler, 211 West 53d St.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe would like to find a place for her Japanese woman cook, whom she can highly recommend; wages, $35. 31 East 50th St.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; has resided several years in this country, and has best references. S. B., 221 West 34th St.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best city references. Call Monday. 407 5th Av.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of nice family cooking; good city reference; wages, $25. M. A. B., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls to do the work of a small family together; city reference. 208 East 38th St., Leonard's bell.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; can make butter; city or country. Present employer's, 127 Madison Av.

COOK, &c.—By cook will wash and iron, in small private family; city reference; or do general housework. 424 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; competent in all branches; best city reference. 325 West 44th St., Flynn's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook in private family; best city reference. 113 East 45th St., ring basement bell.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook and baker; private family; city references. A., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe May 1 would like to place her cook and waitress; both competent. 30 West 71st St., morning.

COOK.—By young woman; understands good cooking; bread, entrées, desserts; country or city; disengaged May 1. 103 East 40th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; wages, $25 to $30; no cards answered. 135 East 36th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; city or country; good references. 983 6th Av, near 56th St., Fitzsimons's bell.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe wishes to find situation for competent, reliable cook; lady can be seen from 10 to 12. 19 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young Scotchwoman, Protestant, as cook; city or country; best reference given. 379 East 32d St., two flights, front.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; city reference; no objection to country. 115 West 60th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; country preferred; best city reference. 342 East 30th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; experienced; trustworthy; respectable; competent; highly recommended; wages, $35. 149 East 48th St.; Crotty.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent cook and laundress; best city references; willing to go to country. 2,155 8th Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By fine, first-class German cook; city or country; wages, $45. 214 East 95th St., first floor, left.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook; do coarse washing and froning; willing and obliging; 4½ years' city reference. 204 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook; will do washing and ironing, in private family; best city reference. 138 West 62d St.; ring twice.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls as cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; references. 149 East 84th St., janitor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city reference. 339 West 49th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a good, experienced cook; no objection to the country; best city reference. 220 East 52d St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references. 314 East 24th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent Swedish girl in private family, under a chef; good references. Newberg, 91 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a reliable North of Ireland Protestant woman; good family cook; good bread, biscuit, and cake baker; no cards. 316 West 49th St.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as cook, and to wash and iron; has four years' reference. 1,979 2d Av., top floor.

COOK.—By young woman to do cooking in small private family; wages, $20. R. D., Box 211, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; best city references. Julia, 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—In a small family, or would do housework; good city reference. 241 East 29th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; understands French and American cooking; in private family; willing to go to the country for the Summer; highly recommended. R. K., care of Mrs. Decker, 311 West 26th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; willing to assist with coarse washing, if required; excellent city reference. 418 West 57th St., ring Legion bell.

COOK.—By a cook in a private family; understands all first-class cooking; first-class baker; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; first-class reference. 306 West 41st St., room 6.

COOK.—By capable cook; assist with washing; present employer can be seen; city or country; no objection to flat; private family. 155 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; by day or week; best city references. G. M., 145 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; has excellent reference; no objection to country. 434 West 57th St.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—Family going to Europe first part of May highly recommends their servants, comprising an excellent cook, waitress, chambermaid, and laundress. 109 Madison Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters to go together; cook, chambermaid and waitress; five years' city references. 450 West 45th St.; no cards.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Swedish cook; also chambermaid and waitress; together; country preferred; references. 642 8th Av., rear.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good cook; excellent baker; do coarse washing; private family; city or country; best city reference; no cards. 405 4th Av., third bell.

COOK—MAID.—A lady desires to place two competent girls; cook and maid; disengaged May 1; wages, $35 and $20. Apply, Tuesday, between 10 and 12, at 16 West 50th St.

COOK.—By woman as cook in private family; first-class personal city reference; no objection to the country; no cards. 216 East 73d St.; Breen's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, one as cook; the other as waitress; would go to country; best city reference. 35 Columbus Av.; Robey's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day, first-class reference. 211 East 28th St., one flight.

DAY'S WORK.—By colored woman to take in washing or go out by day. L. M., 154 West 53d St., first flat.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; goes out by the day; makes exquisite fancy waists; latest full skirts; perfect fitting and designing; remodeling; terms moderate. M. M., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker by day; out of leading houses; street and carriage gowns; all kinds of fancy jackets; $2.50 day; or at home; highest reference. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; one or two more customers; by day or at home; best reference; McDowell system. Mrs. Marshall, 134 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By fashionable dressmaker; work done at shortest notice or by day. Budden, 92 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; good cutter, fitter; only first-class work. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; out by day; latest Parisian designs for Summer wear. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKING.—By day; general hand; cut and fit; terms moderate. Care Hughes, 884 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—A lady wishes to procure position as governess or companion for French lady; has been with her two years; highest recommendation F. B. Jennings, 86 Park Av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—As governess or companion, in refined family, by first-class French teacher, diplomée, medaillée from Paris; private lessons; highest city references. Mlle. Lavillette, 154 East 88th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a young Parisian, 22, as nursery governess to one child; can teach; good seamstress; speaks no English; city references. 251 West 24th St., Jeanne d'Arc Home.

GOVERNESS.—By refined North German (Hanover) as nursery governess; pure accent; good sewer; city or country; best city references. Call, from 10 until 12, at 27 East 39th St.

GOVERNESS.—French, seeks an engagement for Summer; months in a private family; good references. E. D., care Mrs. Mariani, 367 West 35th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young North German Protestant as nursery governess or maid to grown children. Mrs. Meyers, 427 East 117th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady would like a place for her experienced, educated, German nursery governess; take entire charge of children. Call present employer's, 49 East 67th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined person; speaks French, German, and English; good seamstress; to children or elderly lady. M. M., 586 7th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By Parisienne, speaking several languages, as nursery governess or housekeeper or companion to lady; good sailor; highest references. 205 West 25th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—MAID.—By two sisters in same family. E. F., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID—LAUNDRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find situations for her two excellent servants; one as housemaid and seamstress; the other as laundress. 31 East 50th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong young girl, neat and active, permanent place in small family of adults; in flat; written and personal city reference, no cards unless car fare paid. 456 West 34th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By an honest, industrious young colored girl; general housework in a small private family; city or country; just come to the city. 115 West 27th St., third floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By a good girl for general housework, with city reference, in a private family in the city; no other need address. M. C., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in small private family; best city reference; no cards. 159 East 53d St., second floor, front.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young woman for general housework; good laundress; good city reference; small family; no cards answered. 1,298 3d Av., near 74th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework; chambermaid, waitress. Miss Henderson, 421 West 45th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a strong young woman as general housewoker in boarding house; no objection to country. 216 East 73d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl, lately landed, to do housework or up-stairs work in family. 351 East 60th St., Burker's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By experienced girl as kitchenmaid in first-class family, or plain cook in small family; wages, $20. Care of Mrs. Oliver, 102 East 52d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; to family going to Europe; thoroughly competent in dressmaking; can cut and fit perfectly; experienced hairdresser and packer; willing to take care of grown-up children; best references. Victoriene, Box 362 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—To one or two ladies; by thoroughly competent, reliable French maid; speaks fluent English; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer, traveler; highest city references; wages, $25 month. 134 West 29th St. Ollon.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; thoroughly understands all maid's duties; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker traveler; highly recommended. Present employer's, 138 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By American Protestant as maid to elderly lady, or take charge of little boy; good reader; will do plain sewing; no cards. 751 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—English; for one or two ladies; good hairdresser; also does dressmaking; accustomed to packing and traveling; best city references. A. F., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; excellent dressmaker and hairdresser; three and a half years' references from last employer. E. C., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl as lady's maid and assist with the housekeeping; best city and country references. C. K., care Mrs. Decker, 311 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; best city reference. B. C., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent in hairdressing and dressmaking; first-class packer and traveler; best city reference. Eugenie, Box 256 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young American woman to wait on an elderly lady and travel; best city reference. C. C., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl as lady's maid; no objection to do chamberwork; good references. Louise, 260 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks German; good seamstress; best reference. Address, two days, M. B., 972 6th Av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By German Protestant; thoroughly competent; neat sewer; best references. T. W., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class city references. A. B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a masseuse as maid and masseuse; good reference. Call, Monday, from 3 to 5 o'clock, at 100 5th Av.

MAID.—A position by Protestant as maid to elderly lady; capable seamstress and caretaker of household linen; highest city references. 71 West 44th St.

MAID.—By a Protestant woman as maid and seamstress; would assist in chamberwork; best city references. M. A., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By Swedish girl as maid; can give massage treatment; willing to travel. Hilda Nilsson, 233 East 39th St.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid to an invalid lady and do some sewing; has very good references. 206 East 40th St.; ring Manley's bell.

MAID.—By a young French girl as maid to lady or grown children; speaks no English; very good reference; good seamstress. 159 East 39th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Scotch Protestant as competent maid and seamstress. Price, 959 6th Av.

MAID.—By Swiss French Protestant as maid for young ladies; no objection to light chamberwork. P. U., 668 6th Av.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Protestant person; thoroughly understands all duties of maid; experienced traveler and hairdresser; highly recommended. M. B., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—Lady going abroad wishes a place for reliable Protestant maid, with young or elderly lady; seven and a half years' reference from last employer. Address present employer's, 137 Madison Av.

MAID and NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By German; speaks French and English; to go to Europe; highest personal references as capable maid; salary no object. G. A., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young person as maid and seamstress, or would assist with chamberwork; best city reference from last place. Monday and Tuesday, 159 West 36th St.

MAID.—Competent English maid at liberty May 6 desires position to travel or otherwise. W. L., 106 West 42d St.

MAID.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist chamberwork; best city references from last employer. E. M., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a first-class French maid; understands her duties well; several years' city reference; prefers a family going to Europe. A. M., 360 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young French-Swiss girl for maid or nurse; best references. A. B., 217 West 33d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant laundress; understands her business; would assist last of the week with chamberwork of required; city or country. C. H., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has always lived with first-class families; wages, $22 to $25 per month. 44 East 66th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By German Protestant woman as first-class laundress in private family; country for Summer; best references. 456 4th Av.; ring right-hand bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch woman as first-class laundress in private family; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 250 West 33d St., one flight; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable, competent woman; nine years' personal city references; no objection to country for Summer. S., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in private family; first-class; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. E. R., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place neat, capable young woman as first-class laundress or chambermaid; private family. S. C., Box 267 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; can be seen at present employer's. Call, two days, at 6 East 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman in private family; city or country; city reference. D., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress in private family; first-class city references. 135 West 14th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good, reliable, competent person as laundress; good city reference from last place. Clifford, 844 7th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; city references. 1,033 1st Av., between 56th and 57th Sts.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in small private family; best city references. 323 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman; best city reference. 1,600 Lexington Av., near 102d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; wages from $22 to $25; best city reference. E. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; good city reference. 171 East 96th St.

Nurses.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a young French girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; good references. Mrs. Demmiddeler, 26 East 42d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced, middle-aged German as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of young infant in first-class family; understands sterilized milk; best city reference. 262 West 77th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse, middle aged, English; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; would travel; highest reference. Refined, 422 Columbus Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care of infants from birth; highest city reference; no cards. 5 West 36th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, reliable French person; takes charge from birth, or baby under two years; very best city references. Reliable, 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—As nurse for invalid or aged lady; steady person; American; about 30; experienced, capable, and kind; city or country; references, present employer, several doctors. Call, two days, Miss Wheeler, Sherman Square Hotel, Boulevard and 71st St.

NURSE.—By first-class infant's nurse; Protestant woman; can give the highest personal references; takes infant from monthly nurse; experienced with food and bottle. Seen at 144 East 32d St., from 10 to 2.

NURSE.—By a refined German girl as nurse and seamstress to grown children; best references; Christian family preferred. 333 East 30th St., Renner's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse, who can take full charge; willing to live in the country or travel; excellent city references. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; city or country; first-class personal city reference. 848 7th Av.

NURSE.—To young or growing children; is neat sewer; willing to assist with other work. Annie, Reilly, 320 East 86th St., care of Masterson's box.

NURSE.—By a well educated French girl to take care of child over two years' old, in first-class American family; good references. Care of Mrs. Bantil, 708 3d Av.

NURSE or MAID.—By Protestant American person for children; neat, competent, and reliable; good seamstress; city reference. Address, for two days, M. L., 435 West 56th St.

NURSE.—By well-educated German, with growing children or a lady; good sewer, and can give massage treatment. R. K., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as nurse to child from one year or older in first-class American family; fourteen years' highest reference. 115 West 54th St.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; call for two days. 304 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By a neat young German girl as nurse to one growing child; good sewer; best city reference. S., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or LADY'S MAID.—By young German girl, or good seamstress; has the best city references. 236 West 46th St., care of Allmanritter.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl as nurse or chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. 209 East 33d St., ring J. Ryan's bell.

NURSE GIRL.—By an experienced North German nurse; to take charge of children; good sewer; best city reference. 236 East 80th St.

NURSE.—By first-class, competent, trustworthy infant's nurse; willing, obliging; first-class references; personal. Nurse, 753 6th Av.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands her business; good city references. 62 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as nurse; can take care of baby from birth; best of reference. 318 East 31st St.

NURSERY MAID.—Lady wishes to place young girl as nursery maid or to assist with children. Apply, Monday, before 12, at 149 East 37th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as parlormaid and waitress; city or country; small private family; good city reference. 222 West 37th St.; ring top bell twice.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a very competent seamstress; cut and fit; with all knowledge of dressmaking; or as seamstress and maid in private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 145 West 58th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly, or seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. A., 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By American girl, with good knowledge of dressmaking, as seamstress; willing to assist with any other work. R., 753 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day, to work with dressmaker, in private family; city reference. C., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking. G. Collins, 387 8th Av., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German girl as seamstress and to assist in up-stairs work. 472 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; private family; best city references. Call, two days, 459 3d Av.; ring once.

WAITRESS.—First-class, or parlor work, in private family; willing to go to the country; best city references. N. O., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as waitress or chambermaid. Call, Tuesday, at 173 West End Av., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; leaving present employer's on account of family going abroad. 272 Madison Av.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By excellent waitress or parlormaid. Can be seen at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 35 West 49th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as first-class waitress and parlormaid; best reference. 36 Riverside Drive, between 75th and 76th Sts.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced girl as waitress; understands her duties; good reference. 154 East 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; best city reference. C. C., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; good reference. 325 West 43d St., Haggarty's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress. Call, at present employer's, 173 West End Av.

WAITRESS.—Competent; city or country; best city reference. A., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place a good waitress. 22 East 30th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place a good waitress. Call at 22 East 30th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find situations in the country for her two excellent servants—waitress, chambermaid; will be disengaged June 1. Call to-day, from 10 to 1, at 49 East 20th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for her thoroughly competent waitress, who is also a very good chambermaid. Apply, two days, 125 East 34th St., from 11 till 3.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; can take butler's place; carve; understands her business thoroughly; best city references; country for Summer; wages, $20 to $25. G., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl in a first-class private family going to Southampton or East Hampton for Summer; can take butler's place. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's, from 10 to 2, 313 West 76th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for her waitress or chambermaid in a private family for a competent Protestant; best references. Present employer can be seen Wednesday morning, from 10 till 11 o'clock, at 55 East 25th St.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress and chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. A. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; private family; take charge dining-room and silver; fill butler's place; best city reference. 122 West 31st St.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to obtain a position for a first-class, competent waitress; can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday. 708 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

AS MAID or NURSE-ATTENDANT.—By German; perfect needlewoman; experienced traveler; fluent English; some French; city reference. W., K., 183 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, or OFFICE WORKER; experienced; reliable. Books or Cash, 152 6th Av.

CLEANING, WASHING, &c.—By respectable woman to go out cleaning, washing, and ironing; well recommended. 237 East 42d St. Pesen.

HAND-MADE UNDERGARMENTS.—By Swedish woman to do the best work only; will copy all kinds of fine hand-made undergarments for fashionable ladies; has done many private orders for Mmes. Felecie and Thurn, on 5th Av.; terms reasonable. Seamstress, 239 West 66th St.

MANICURE.—Young lady would like a few more customers at her parlors at her residence only. Miss Helen, 9 East 14th St., near 5th Av.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few more customers at her parlors or out; elite only. Miss Ethel, 9 East 14th St., near